

Public Health Reports

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No. 23.

UNITED STATES.

No yellow fever in New Orleans.

No additional cases of yellow fever have been reported from New Orleans since the 1 reported May 30. The president of the Louisiana State board of health telegraphed, June 8, that the State of Texas had raised its quarantine against freight from New Orleans.

DISINFECTION OF BAGGAGE OF RETURNING TROOPS.

Savannah quarantine.

As stated in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for May 19, 1898, page 714, all baggage of troops returning from Cuba after March 1 was required to be disinfected previous to entry into the United States. P. A. Surg. A. C. Smith was in charge of this work at the Savannah quarantine station, and he reports as follows:

NORFOLK, VA., May 29, 1899.

SIR: As directed in Bureau letters (P. M. C.) of the 12th instant, I have the honor to report upon my work at Savannah, Ga., in connection with the returning troops from Cuba.

In obedience to telegraphic orders received March 22, 1899, I left Norfolk for Savannah the same evening, arriving the following afternoon and meeting P. A. Surg. J. O. Cobb, who was in charge of the operations of the Service at Savannah, and Asst. Surg. M. H. Foster. Early the following morning we went together by one of the tugboats in the service of the Army Quartermasters Department, to the quarantine station, which is situated about 11 miles down the Savannah River and about 3 miles above Tybee Island, on the right bank of the river and directly on the channel.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cobb had been on the ground only one day before me. Assistant Surgeon Foster had been engaged several days, under general orders, to assist the depot quartermaster, Col. J. B. Beltinger, United States Army, and the local quarantine officer, Dr. W. J. Linley, and he had worked out and organized a considerable part of the scheme for the disinfection of the baggage and effects of the soldiers.

The work which was presented to us to do was of great magnitude, and unusual in character or even without precedent. Large numbers of volunteer troops, imperfectly disciplined, were to be brought into the country as rapidly as possible, through a Southern port, at the beginning of the warm season, from one of the most dangerously infected spots in the world. The task was undertaken without any special preparations having been made in advance and without any appliances beyond those used in ordinary maritime quarantine. The result was gratifying by reason of its success, and the comparatively small amount of discomfort suffered by those against whom quarantine measures had to be enforced.

The equipment of the Savannah station was in many ways well adapted to the work. A wharf 400 feet long was directly on the river channel, with sufficient depth of water beside it to accommodate all the river craft and even small-sized steamships. A bridge about 100 feet long connected the wharf with firm ground and brought it into immediate communication with the disinfecting house, in which there was a steam disinfecting cylinder 30 feet long by 8 feet in diameter. The cylinder was fitted with racks hung to three trucks running on an overhanging track, besides which the floor of the cylinder could be used for bulky articles in case of necessity. Beside the disinfecting house was a plot of sandy ground about 100 feet broad by 300 feet deep. This plot of ground proved of great service as a place for distributing companies of troops to sort their light baggage and prepare it for disinfection. It could not be used in rainy weather and in such weather work had to be suspended.

In order to enable the Marine-Hospital Service to work with authority in the quarantining of the soldiers at a local station, Passed Assistant Surgeon Cobb obtained the following letter from the mayor of Savannah, which, however, proved scarcely necessary, except as a matter of form :

SAVANNAH, GA., *March 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have requested Dr. Cobb and the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to inspect and superintend the fumigation of the effects of all Army transports entering this port, so that you may be able to give your attention to the merchant vessels over which they have no control.

This, of course, entitles them to make use of our plant when not necessary for merchant vessels.

Yours, truly,

HERMAN MYERS,
Mayor.

DR. LINLEY, *Quarantine Officer.*

Assistant Surgeon Foster had already received from the Bureau a decision that the clothing worn by the soldiers, and their persons as well, did not require disinfection, and had received authority to disinfect the heavy baggage by the use of formalin in close boxes and trunks. A routine of procedure was accordingly quickly worked out as the first two or three regiments were put through. The soldiers were brought ashore in detachments in heavy marching order, which means that they carried on their persons their arms, blanket rolls, containing blankets, shelter tents, ponchos, and commonly changes of underclothing, canteens, knapsacks and haversacks, containing small toilet

articles and mess kits. Weapons and other metal articles such as mess kits and canteens were excepted from disinfection. Ponchos, haversacks, and knapsacks, which would be injured by steam, were dipped in bichloride solution. Blankets and underclothing and the like were subjected to steam heat in accordance with the regulation method.

It was found that the light baggage of these companies could always be attended to in one lot, and this was the usual size of the detachments, although occasionally four or even six companies were put through at a time. The companies marched to the open ground beside the disinfecting house, stacked arms, opened ranks, and spread their effects on the ground to sort. They then marched into the disinfecting house in small divisions in charge of their own officers, and placed their blankets and clothing on the racks of the steam cylinder, afterwards reversing this process when the clothes were steamed and ready to be taken away. Tubs of bichloride solution were prepared at one side of the grounds and the companies marched in double file past these to dip the articles requiring this mode of disinfection. Civilians and discharged soldiers coming with the troops could not be handled as easily as the organized companies, but were formed into some kind of squads and put through in practically the same manner.

Colonel Bellinger worked early and late, cooperating with us, and took charge of everything pertaining to the movement of the troops and their baggage, relieving us from responsibility in this, besides furnishing us with an unlimited number of clerks, laborers, and other helpers, and with all necessary tools.

The light baggage which the soldiers carried in heavy marching order served to enable them to go into camp while waiting for their other baggage. They were accordingly transported immediately from the quarantine station to camp elsewhere as soon as they had passed through the process described above. The disinfection of the heavy baggage was more tedious and laborious. This baggage comprised the most wonderful collection of valuable and useless articles I have ever seen. Besides the ordinary luggage which individuals and armies would carry in traveling, it contained knickknacks of every description, monkeys, parrots, and yellow dogs without end, and even a mahogany log, a baby cradle and a pet hog were seen. Early in the beginning of the work a wharf was built in the river about half a mile above the quarantine station, to be used in unloading baggage from the transports. The heavy baggage was put out either on this wharf or on lighters, the travel rations, cooking utensils, and a few other articles, which did not require disinfection, were sorted from it, and put onto separate lighters to be taken away with the regiment, and the remaining baggage was taken on lighters to the station to be disinfected. The laborers were divided into gangs of 5, each gang in charge of a quartermaster's clerk, and as many as could work together were put to disinfecting a lighter load of baggage, under the supervision of 2 medical officers. The boxes and trunks were opened, and the articles removed and sprinkled freely with formalin as they were replaced. Bedding found in the baggage was steamed. After treatment with formalin the baggage was taken to the Gordon Wharf in Savannah and held there under guard until forty-eight hours had expired. Each regiment left a detail to guard the baggage until its disinfection at the station was completed and it was sent away, and they were constantly with it while the work was in operation. The details were limited, so far as possible, to one or two men from each company, besides the commissioned officers commanding them.

In the case of the regiments arriving before April 1, only disinfection was required. From that date on detention of the troops after disinfection was necessary, but the distinction made practically no difference with work at the quarantine station proper, as the detention camp was located elsewhere.

The regiments which arrived before April 1 had not been warned of any quarantine restrictions, or necessity for disinfection of baggage, and took the matter rather unkindly, in some instances causing both the quarantine officers and themselves annoyance and delay. One such regiment was disposed to question the authority under which quarantine was enforced and to resist quarantine measures, and went so far as to propose to take some of the officers' baggage away from the station by force, until they found that they could not get it and themselves transported unless regularly released. This regiment caused us a great deal of trouble and suffered much inconvenience and delay themselves in consequence. There was also a disposition shown by many of the soldiers to make unreasonable charges of loss and damage to baggage in the disinfecting. One soldier made loud outcry about a shirt having been burned in the steam chamber. I went over to him and took it in my hands to examine, and found it entirely unharmed. On another occasion an officer in charge of a detail guarding baggage, complained that a quantity of bedding belonging to his regiment had been left at the Fort Pulaski Wharf where he could not get it, and intimated that it consisted of valuable feather beds and eiderdown quilts belonging to officers. I went over to the wharf and inspected it, and found it to consist of excessively filthy cotton quilts and straw beds and cotton mattresses which had evidently been abandoned as useless, and I took the responsibility of ordering it burned.

For the most part, however, matters went smoothly, particularly after April 1, and the friction was scarcely different from what is always experienced in quarantine work. No case of actual yellow fever was discovered among the sick who reached quarantine. There was a great deal of difficulty in getting at the sanitary history of the regiments on account of the disposition of the regimental surgeons to represent everything at the best under all circumstances. In this they proved themselves not different from others with whom I have had to deal in the course of considerable quarantine experience.

On April 18, the quarantine station was turned over in its entirety to national control and the Marine-Hospital Service, but this made no change in the routine of the work in its relation to the troops. The last of the regiments was finished April 27, and five days later, on May 2, there was a general release from quarantine of those who had been engaged in the work just described. Besides the regular medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service employed in the work, and Hosp. Steward E. B. Scott, who was assigned to duty at the station, 4 temporary acting assistant surgeons were employed by the Service.

I kept a brief memorandum of the treatment of the various regiments according to the dates on which they passed through quarantine, but as this would not be of interest in a general report and would extend the report too much, I omit it.

Respectfully, yours,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso.—Sanitary Inspector Alexander reports, May 27, as follows: I have the honor to inform you that during the week ended May 27, 1899, no passengers arrived at this port from Vera Cruz or Tampico, Mexico.

Laredo.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, May 25, as follows:

Inclosed please find mortality report at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on which appears 1 death from smallpox. I am, therefore, keeping a day and night inspection at footbridge, and allow no bedding, etc., to enter, and also see that all are successfully vaccinated. Report at footbridge for week ended May 20: Vaccinated, 18; deported, 6; examined and allowed to pass without revaccinating, 3,306; total inspected, 3,330. Among the persons deported was a family of 5 persons, immigrants, 1 child of which still had pustules of smallpox, and, therefore, family was denied entry by quarantine guard.

Smallpox report for Laredo, Tex.: New cases, 1; deaths, none.

Refused entry by railroad on account of quarantine regulations, May 14, 1 man from Tampico; May 24, 1 from Vera Cruz, and 1 from Tampico; first mentioned had baggage disinfected and has entered.

On May 23 received report from Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson, of Vera Cruz, stating the condition of yellow fever at that port. I have information from another source, which I consider reliable, that the present epidemic there is very fatal; also, that it is now becoming epidemic at Cordova, a place between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. Altitude of said place 2,500 feet. Yellow fever has existed there before. It exists also at several small places near Vera Cruz. I understand that the 2 railroads, running between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, never disinfect their coaches, therefore persons from intermediate points not infected, upon riding in above-named coaches, may become infected, and if coming to the United States might bring infection. Had I not better hold in quarantine all persons who have ridden on coaches, which run between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, within five days before arrival at the frontier? We frequently have persons entering from Jalapa, Orizaba, Cordova, Pueblo, etc.; that is, points noninfected, but on lines of railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. If United States consul at City of Mexico could obtain and forward daily to this frontier passenger lists of the railroads running to Vera Cruz it would be of great service to the quarantine officers stationed on the Mexican frontier, or it might be better to exclude all passengers from City of Mexico, unless they brought a certificate from United States consul that they had been in said city at least five or more days. Of course this could be avoided by unscrupulous persons, but it would take them longer than otherwise to reach frontier.

I received a newspaper rumor of there now existing yellow fever at Tampico. Nothing as yet has been done by Mexican authorities to prevent yellow fever, when it exists at Tampico, from spreading to Monterey, and thereby increasing danger to the United States.

May 29, as follows: On account of various reports of yellow fever existing at Tampico the "Consejo Superior de Salubridad" of Mexico had a delegate investigate. He found only 1 death from yellow fever this month, a woman 23 years of age, native of Rio Verde, about 160

miles west from Tampico, and ten years a resident of Tampico. She lived in the suburbs of the city, and sold "tortillas" for a living; name, Eulogia Espinosa; died on 11th instant; autopsy was held confirming diagnosis. The family of said woman and her neighbors were isolated seven days. House was well disinfected and clothing, bedding, etc., burnt. No more new cases have developed since, but persons of that neighborhood are still under observation. That is the substance of a report to the chief council of health of Mexico.

May 30, as follows: Smallpox report for week ended May 27; no new cases, no deaths; 9 patients at hospital.

International foot and tramway bridge report for week ended May 27, 1899: Vaccinated, 14; deported on account of sickness or immigration laws, 8; examined and allowed entry without vaccination, 3,102; total examined, 3,124.

May 28: One man eight days from Vera Cruz refused entry by guard at footbridge; no baggage.

A case of plague on the steamship Gaelic.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., May 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a case of (probable) plague occurred on the British steamship *Gaelic*, arrived here from Hongkong and way ports on the 20th instant.

When about twenty-four hours from Hongkong a Chinese steerage passenger was taken sick—feverish and vomiting. The ship's surgeon was not notified until the following morning, when he found the man unconscious, restless, with great prostration, temperature 103.4° F., pulse feeble, tongue brown, pupils greatly dilated, no glandular enlargement except a small mass in right cervical region. Death ensued in twenty-two hours from beginning of attack. His bedding and clothing were at once destroyed. At Woosung (Shanghai) the steerage was fumigated with sulphur, and all matting destroyed. At Nagasaki Quarantine Station every person on the ship was taken ashore, bathed, and clothing and baggage steamed. The bedding of cabin passengers and officers was left on the ship, but that of crew and Asiatic steerage passengers was steamed. In the disinfection of the ship, walls were scrubbed, and floors, carpets, and bedding were sprayed or sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid. The ship's officers state that even caps (with leather visors, etc.) were steamed and not much injured. And in the case of the U. S. transport *Centennial* (arrived here May 3), which was disinfected for smallpox at Nagasaki, the officers reported their shoes were treated the same as their clothing and came back to them "red hot." It seems a fair question to ask how they apply steam for disinfection. A seven days' detention followed the disinfection of the *Gaelic*. No other case occurred on the voyage.

Respectfully, yours,

S. D. BROOKS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis—Abstract of replies received to circular requesting information.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*Washington*.—During the week ended June 3, 1899, 5 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported. The total number of deaths reported from October 1, 1898, is 84.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia*.—During the week ended May 27, 2 deaths were reported.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to June 9, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Antauga County.....	Feb. 24.....			Smallpox reported.
Calvert.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20....	10		
Catherina.....	Jan. 6.....		2	Do.
Clarke County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 20....			Several cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....			Smallpox reported.
Collerine.....	Jan. 6.....	1		
Dallas County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Green County.....	do.....			Do.
Hale County.....	do.....			Do.
Lowndes County.....	do.....			Do.
Marengo County.....	do.....			Do.
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-June 3.....	33		
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....			Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Southside.....	Jan. 6.....	96		
Tallapoosa County.....	Apr. 14.....			Smallpox prevalent.
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Wilcox County.....	do.....			Do.
Total for the State.....		140	2	Officially reported.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 1....	8	1	Do.
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Sept. -May 27.....	92	15	
Sacramento City.....	do.....	1		
San Diego.....	Feb. 19.....	1	1	
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31-May 19....	3		Soldier in army hospital.
Total for the State.....		97	16	Officially reported.
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Nov. 25-Mar. 31....	38	5	
El Paso County.....	Jan. 31.....	2		
Fremont County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	24		
Los Animas County.....	Jan. 31.....	12		
Pueblo County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 31....	60	4	
Total for the State.....		136	9	Do.
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Jan. 16.....	2		Do.
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 21-June 4....	87	1	Do.
Florida:				
Columbia County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	4		
Jackson County.....	do.....			Smallpox prevalent;
				death rate 6-7 per cent.
Marion County.....	do.....	102		
Polk County.....	do.....			Smallpox prevalent.
St. Johns County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	64	0	
Suwanee County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	4		
Jacksonville.....	Feb. 12-May 27....	30		
Key West.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 30....	9		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 31....	2		
West Tampa, Hillsboro Co.....	Apr. 9-May 20....	5		
Total for the State.....		220	0	Officially reported.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Brunswick.....	May 16.....	1		
Jones County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16....	300		
Savannah.....	Feb. 22-May 29....	31	0	
Total for the State.....		332	0	Officially reported.
Illinois:				
Bethel.....	Jan. 7.....	2		
Biggsville, Henderson Co.....	Mar. 7.....	1		
Cairo.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 7....	26		
Chicago.....	Mar. 10-May 9....	10	0	
Dana, La Salle County.....	Mar. 7.....	1		
Media.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
Monmouth, Warren County.....	Feb. 23.....	4		
Murphysboro, Jackson Co.....	Mar. 7.....	2		
Total for the State.....		47		Do.
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	Mar. 1.....			Smallpox reported.
Dana.....	Feb. 8.....	1		
Daviess County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Evansville.....	Apr. 30-June 3....	26		
Floyd County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30....	5	0	Do.
Greene County.....	.....do.....	6	0	Do.
Jefferson County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	Feb. 24.....	4		
Jennings County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30....	4	0	
Marion County.....	.....do.....	16	0	
New Albany.....	Apr. 22.....	2		
Sullivan County.....	.....do.....	5	0	
Vanderburg County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30....	20	1	
Vermillion County.....	.....do.....	3	0	
Total for the State.....		92	1	Officially reported.
Indian Territory.....	Mar. 4.....		45	Do.
Iowa:				
Jones County.....	Apr. 13.....	5	1	
Lee County.....	Jan. 13.....	7	1	
Wayne County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for the State.....		13	2	Do.
Kansas:				
Atchison County.....	Mar. 16.....	21		
City of Garnett.....	May 6-May 13....	6	1	
Emporia.....	May 6-May 20....	4		
Independence County.....	Mar. 16.....			Smallpox reported
Kansas City.....	May 6-May 20....	95	11	
Lenora.....	May 12.....	1		
Marion County.....	Jan. 17.....	11		
Peabody.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 16....	56	7	
Sumner County.....	Mar. 20.....	2		
Total for the State.....		196	19	Officially reported.
Kentucky:				
Frankfort.....	May 23.....	2		
Lebanon Junction.....	Apr. 19.....	8		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-June 1....	484	4	
Mt. Sterling.....	May 25.....	4		
Total for the State.....		498	4	Do.
Louisiana:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 29.....	9		
Morgan City.....	May 27.....	7		
New Orleans.....	Jan. 30-May 29....	215	3	
Shreveport.....	Apr. 22-May 20....	3	1	
Total for the State.....		234	4	Do.
Maine:				
Auburn.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 7....	3		
Augusta.....	.....do.....	1		
Lewiston.....	.....do.....	4		
Waterville.....	.....do.....	49		
Winslow.....	.....do.....	108		
Total for the State.....		165		Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Jan. 18-June 3....	21		
Cumberland.....	.....do.....	3		
Pocomoke.....	.....do.....	3		
Steeleton.....	May 17.....	4		
Total for the State.....		31		Officially reported.
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Feb. 28-May 3....	8	1	
Fall River.....	May 28.....	10		
Swampscott.....	May 20-May 31....	2	1	
Total for the State.....		20	2	Do.
Michigan:				
Albion.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22....			Smallpox reported.
Benton Harbor.....	.....do.....			Do.
Detroit.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4....	14		
Kalamazoo.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 8....	8	1	
Total for the year.....		22	1	Officially reported.
Minnesota:				
Austin.....	May 13.....	1		
Brainerd.....	Apr. 16-Apr 22....	1		
Minneapolis.....	Dec. 8-June 3....	5	0	
St. Paul.....	Feb. 18-May 13....	18	0	
Total for the State.....		25	0	Do.
Mississippi:				
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....			Smallpox reported.
Hinds County.....	Mar. 3.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 14....	6		
Jones County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Lauderdale County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Noxubee County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Perry County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 12..	17	3	
Tishomingo County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Total for the State.....		23	3	Officially reported.
Missouri:				
Carroll County.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 6....	59	15	
Charlton County.....	.....do.....	1	0	
De Kalb County.....	.....do.....	3	0	
Macon County.....	.....do.....	1	0	
Mississippi County.....	.....do.....	1	0	
St. Louis.....	Nov. 1-May 29....	96	5	
Total for the State.....		161	20	Do.
Montana:				
Missoula.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 9....	2		Do.
Nebraska:				
Nebraska City.....	July 1-Dec. 8....	153		
.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 16....	147	3	
Omaha.....	Jan. 1-May 27....	37		
Otoe and Nemaha Counties.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16....	21		
Peru.....	Jan. 2.....	5		
Plattsmouth.....	Dec. 10.....	1		
Tecumseh.....	Jan. 2.....	9		
Total for the State.....		373	3	Do.
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 22....	6		Do.
New York:				
Batavia.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30....	1		
Buffalo.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 26....	3		
Caledonia.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30....	1		
Corymaus.....	.....do.....	2		
Dunkirk.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 21....	5		
Elmira.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 22....	2		
Kingston.....	Mar.....	1		
New York.....	Jan. 7-June 3....	13	9	
Rochester.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30....		1	
Syracuse.....	.....do.....	1		
Tonawanda.....	Mar.....	2		
Total for the State.....		31	10	Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	3	.....
Beaufort Co. (Washington)...	Apr. 8.....	2	.....
Bertie County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 28....	8	.....
Burlington, Franklin County...	Mar. 1.....	3	1	
Chowan County.....	Feb. 16.....	2	.....
Columbus County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	3	.....
Craven County.....	Apr. 6.....	1	.....
Currituck County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	2	.....
Edgecombe County.....	Feb. 1.....	24	.....
Gates County.....	do.....	1	.....
Halifax County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	8	.....
Johnston County.....	do.....	1	.....
Northampton County.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 28....	6	.....
McDowell County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	2	.....
Pasquotank County.....	do.....	15	.....
Perquimans County.....	do.....	1	.....
Wake County.....	do.....	1	.....
Wilmington.....	Feb. 3.....	1	.....
Wilson County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	1	.....
Total for the State		85	1	Officially reported.
Ohio:				
Bainbridge Twp., Geauga Co....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1	.....
Brooklyn.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27....	1	.....
Cannelsville.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1	1	
Chagrin Falls.....	.....	3	.....
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 23-May 5....	338	10	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 25-May 27....	202	2	
Cleves.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	7	.....
Columbus.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	155	2	
Coshocton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	2	.....
Dialton.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	1	.....
Donnelsville.....	.....	1	.....
Franklin.....	Apr. 6.....	5	.....
Fredericksburg.....	.....	1	.....
Gallipolis.....	Apr. 6.....	3	.....
Girls' Industrial Home.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	2	.....
Granville.....	do.....	1	.....
Harrison Twp., Perry Co.....	do.....	2	.....
Howard.....	do.....	2	.....
Lafayette Twp., Coshocton Co...	do.....	8	.....
Lockland.....	do.....	6	.....
Lorain.....	do.....	1	.....
Massillon.....	May 27.....	1	0	
Middlefield.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1	.....
Newton Twp., Muskingum Co...	do.....	14	1	
New Carlisle.....	do.....	4	.....
Painesville.....	do.....	1	.....
Parma Twp., Cuyahago Co....	do.....	1	.....
Plain City.....	do.....	1	.....
Pleasantville.....	do.....	1	.....
Ripley.....	do.....	4	.....
Roseville.....	do.....	1	.....
Sand Hill.....	do.....	8	.....
Sandusky.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	26	.....
Selma.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1	.....
Shenandoah.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	1	.....
South Charleston.....	do.....	2	.....
Springfield.....	do.....	1	.....
Springfield Twp., Clark Co...	do.....	10	.....
St. Johns.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	2	.....
Sunbury.....	Apr. 6.....	4	.....
Tippecanoe.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1	.....
Toledo.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	2	.....
Wellington.....	do.....	1	.....
West Farmington.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1	.....
West Jefferson.....	do.....	1	.....
Willoughby.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	1	.....
Xenia.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	3	.....
Zanesville.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for the State		838	16	Do.
Oklahoma:				
Chandler.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....
Doggett.....	do.....	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	Nov. 30-Jan. 30...	32	10	
Parkland.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....
Sac and Fox Agency.....	do.....	2	.....
Stroud.....	do.....	.....	3	
Total for the State		37	13	Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Feb. 11-May 13....	12		
Ball Hill.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23....	1		
Beaver County.....	Mar. 12-Mar. 30....	1		
Bedford County.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 30....	21		
Blair County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22....	25		
Brumbaugh.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 30....	2		
Cambria County.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 22....	13		
Charlesville.....	Dec. 31.....	15		Smallpox reported.
Claysburg.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23....	1		
East Vincent Township.....	Dec. 31.....	1		
Erie.....	May 2.....	1		
Everett.....	Dec. 31.....	3		
Fayette County.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 12....	23		
Fulton County.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 11....	1		
Homer City.....	Dec. 31.....	2		
Hopewell.....	do.....	3		
Huntingdon County.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 11....	5		
Hustontown.....	Dec. 31.....	4		
Johnstown.....	May 15-May 22....	2		
New Granada.....	Dec. 31.....	7		
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 31-June 3....	71	16	
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 31-May 27....	11		
Pottstown.....	Feb. 5-Feb. 11....	1		
Somerset County.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 12....	50		
Steelton.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 5....	11		
Waterfall.....	do.....	1		
Washington County.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 12....	1		
Total for the State.....		289	16	Officially reported.
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Jan. 17-May 17....	500	26	
San Juan.....	Mar. 6.....	3		
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	Feb. 21-June 2....	5	0	Do.
South Carolina:				
Aiken County.....	Apr. 16.....	3		
Barnwell County.....	May 16.....	3		
Beaufort County.....	Apr. 16-May 16....	5	0	
Clarendon County.....	do.....	4	0	
Edgefield County.....	Jan. 1-May 16....	105	10	
Horry County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	18	0	
Swinton County.....	Apr. 16.....	2		
Total for the State.....		140	10	Do.
Tennessee:				
Dyersburg.....	Mar. 24.....	3		
Grover, Madison County.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 11....	12		
Hardeman County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 11....	1		
Jackson.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 27....	52		
Memphis.....	do.....	36		
Nashville.....	Apr. 29-June 3....	3		
Pinson, Madison County.....	do.....	1		
Union City, Obion County.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 11....	7		
Total for the State.....		115		Do.
Texas:				
Alice, Nueces County.....	Feb. 20.....	20		
Brownsville.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 8....	3		
Bryan.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 11....	24		
Dallas.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 28....	52	15	
Del Rio, Kinney County.....	Apr. 15.....	1		
El Paso.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 31....	45		Year 1898.
	Jan. 1-Jan. 18....	21		
Fort Bliss.....	Mar. 12.....	1		
Galveston.....	Mar. 14-May 13....	36	0	
Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 29....	685	126	
San Rafael.....	Jan. 29.....	4		
Zapata County.....	Mar. 13.....	2		
Total for the State.....		894	141	Officially reported.
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 4-May 14....	304	2	
Hampton.....	Feb. 15.....	6		
Lynchburg.....	Mar. 5-Mar. 11....	1	1	
Newport News.....	Dec. 31-June 4....	682	13	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Virginia—Continued.</i>				
Norfolk.....	Sept. 19-June 2....	823	12	
Petersburg.....	Mar. 6-Mar. 12....	1		
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 31-June 2....	328	4	
Richmond.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 12....	8		
Total for the State		2,153	31	Officially reported.
<i>Washington:</i>				
Seattle.....	May 30.....	1		
Spokane.....	Feb. 27-May 20....	7		
<i>Wisconsin:</i>				
Calumet County.....	Feb. 16.....	1		
Harrison County.....	Feb. 20.....	1		
Milwaukee.....	Apr. 24-May 27....	10	1	
Outagamie County.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 20....	15	2	
Total for the State.....		27	3	Do.
<i>Wyoming:</i>				
Cheyenne.....	Mar. 5-Mar. 26....	5		
Rock Springs.....	Dec. 24.....	1		
Total for the State		6		Do.

PORTO RICO.

Sanitary reports from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, May 17, 1899.

SIR: Referring to your letter of April 25, directing me to make a weekly report of the general sanitary situation and of the transactions of the service at this port, I have the honor to make the following report:

I have transmitted under separate cover the quarantine report and abstract of bills of health issued, for the past week (ended May 13).

During the first two weeks in May there have been boarded and inspected at this port 13 vessels, and for the same period 21 bills of health have been issued. Of the vessels entering only 2 received any especial comment, 1, the Italian steamer *Centro America* entered on May 10. She is of a line 2 of whose vessels call here regularly. Their voyage is usually from Genoa to Limon, Cartagena, Baranquilla, Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, Ponce, St. Thomas, and thence to Genoa. They always carry a large number of steerage passengers (250 to 300), and at first gave trouble. Now, however, owing to the enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States in the island, they refuse to take such passengers for this port, and call here only to discharge cargo (from Genoa, usually macaroni) and take cargo, all of which is done in quarantine. The other is the sloop *Kite*, from Tortalla Island, with 5 passengers for this port. This sloop belongs to a class of vessels which arrive here occasionally, and usually from one of the Virgin Islands, or from Santo Domingo, carrying passengers of the steerage class. The vessels (all are sailing craft) are so small and the number of passengers so large that all sanitary and navigation laws are violated, and often even the laws of common decency. In my letter to the Bureau of May 2, I reported the actual condition of one of these vessels, the *Niantic*. They come very seldom, and I hope the harsh treatment that they have received will prevent any future attempts of this kind.

I inclose herewith the vital statistics of Ponce for the first two weeks in May. The statistics represent the whole Ponce Jurisdiction (city,

port, suburbs, etc.), with a total population of 49,000 (Spanish census, 1897). Calculations based on these figures give, for the first two weeks in May, death rate 35.6+, and birth rate 21.29+, per thousand inhabitants. Death rate for 1898, 40.32 per thousand according to a pamphlet recently published under the alcalde's direction, and a copy of which I mailed to you some days ago. I attempted to obtain vital statistics of last year from the official records but there has been considerable delay about it.

The smallpox in the city and port is now of little moment. The inclosed report of infectious diseases for the past week gives only 1 new case in the city, and none in the port. The cases reported in the hospitals come mainly from the surrounding country (district), where the disease still prevails.

I have fully advised the Bureau concerning the progress I have made in establishing a station here. I expect a visit from Surgeon Glennan this week, and after consultation with him and by the aid of his advice, I hope to be able to speak more definitely regarding arrangements for disinfection at this port.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. LAVINDER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, May 23, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly quarantine report and abstract of bills of health issued for the week ended May 20. During the week nothing unusual has occurred so far as the shipping interests are concerned, and the transactions of the Service are summed up in these reports.

The smallpox here is now, I think, a thing of the past. General vaccination has been well done, and results are now showing themselves. Only 1 new case occurred in the city last week, and there has been none in the Playa for several weeks. The cases reported in the hospitals (mainly from the district) are now rapidly decreasing, and all told number this week only 30. The general health of city shows little change. I will transmit mortality statistics in my next week's report.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. LEVINDER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Births in Ponce jurisdiction during two weeks ended May 13, 40.

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during two weeks ended May 13, taken from records in the office of the municipal judge.

Disease.	Num-ber.	Disease.	Num-ber.	Disease.	Num-ber.
Anemia.....	5	Hemorrhage (uterine).....	1	Spasm of glottis.....	1
Anemia (pernicious).....	1	Hemorrhage (cerebral).....	2	Tuberculosis (pulmo- nary).....	11
Aortitis (chronic).....	1	Hystero-epilepsy	1	Tuberculosis (general).....	1
Asphyxia (hanging).....	1	Inflammation	1	Tetanus (infantile).....	2
Burn	1	Infection (gastro-intes- tinal).....	1	Tetanus (traumatic).....	1
Cachexia and burn.....	1	Malarial fever.....	3	Syphilis.....	1
Cachexia (malarial).....	2	Meningitis	1	Uræmia.....	1
Diarrhea (chronic).....	1	Nephritis (chronic).....	1	Valvular disease (heart).....	1
Dysentery (chronic).....	2	Old age.....	1		
Debility (congenital).....	3	Pericarditis	1		
Enterocolitis.....	5	Pneumonia (influenza).....	1	Total.....	67
Enteritis (chronic).....	1	Peritonitis (suppura- tive).....	1		
Elephantiasis.....	1	Smallpox.....	3		
Gastro-enteritis.....	4				
Hemorrhage (internal).....	1				

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended May 27, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, May 28, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 27, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 21	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	100
Do....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	12
May 22	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	11
May 23	Schooner Josephine.....	Bear River, Nova Scotia.....	1
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	54
May 24	Steamship Admiral Schley..	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	3
Do....	Steamship Bay State.....	Liverpool, England.....	39
Do....	Steamship Mancuria	Rio Grande, Nicaragua.....	1
Do....	Steamship Oakmore	London, England.....	14
Do....	Steamship Philadelphian.....	Liverpool, England.....	23
May 25	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	68
May 26	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	66
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	49
May 27	Steamship Pavonia	Liverpool, England.....	304
Do....	Steamship New England.....	.....do	768
Total			1,513

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended June 3, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, June 4, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 3, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 28	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	87
May 29	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	6
Do....	Steamship Columbian.....	London, England.....	5
Do....	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	93
May 30	Steamship Sachem.....	Liverpool, England.....	35
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	42
May 31	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	.....
Do....	Steamship Armenian.....	Liverpool, England.....	28
June 1	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	89
June 2	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	34
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	89
Do....	Steamship Sylvania.....	Liverpool, England.....	31
Total			539

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended May 27, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, May 31, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 27, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 21	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	312
Do....	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	163
Do....	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	447
May 22	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	285
May 23	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	155
Do....	Steamship Mongolian.....	.....do.....	51
Do....	Steamship Hevelius.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	40
Do....	Steamship Friedrich der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	1,188
May 24	Steamship Archimede.....	Naples.....	872
Do....	Steamship Woolloomooloo.....	Havre and Bordeaux.....	113
Do....	Steamship Phenicia.....	Hamburg.....	651
Do....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	540
Do....	Steamship Aller.....	Genoa and Naples.....	762
May 25	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	478
Do....	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	851
May 26	Steamship Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	438
Do....	Steamship Arabia.....	.....do.....	205
May 27	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	479
Do....	Steamship Neustria.....	Naples.....	634
Do....	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	647
Total.....			9,311

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THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended June 3, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, June 3, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 3, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 29	Steamship Waesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	240
June 2	Steamship Aragonia.....	Antwerp.....	302
Total.....			442

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Medical inspection of immigrants for the month of May.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report there were 2,801 immigrants inspected at this port during the month of May, 1899. Three cases of measles were sent to hospital.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of inspection of immigrants at Portland, Oreg., for the month of April, 1899.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
April 12	British steamship Lennox.....	Yokohama, Japan	a 122

a Cabin, 2 Europeans; steerage, 120 Japanese.

All passed.

Respectfully, yours,

RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of inspection of immigrants at Portland, Oreg., for the month of May, 1899.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 14	Steamship Columbia.....	Kobe and Yokohama, Japan	a 230

a Cabin, 1 French; steerage, 229 Japanese.

All passed.

Respectfully, yours,

RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:				
Alexandria, Va.....	June 3	.....	.....	.....
Astoria, Oreg.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort, N. C.....	June 3	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.....	.....do....	Am. sc. John L. Treat (a).....	May 24	Cienfuegos.....
		Am. sc. Falmouth.....	May 28	Sagua la Grande..
		Port. bk. Bella Foran- igosa.....	.....do....	Rio.....
		Am. sc. Isaiah Hart.....	May 30	Havana.....
		Am. sc. Gen. Adelbert Ames.....	May 31	Daiquiri via Nas- sau.
Cape Charles, Va.....	.....do....	Bk. Bertha.....	May 29	St. Eustatius, W. I.
Cape Fear, N. C.....	May 27	Br. ss. Glengoil.....	May 30	Vera Cruz.....
Delaware Breakwater Quar- antine, Lewes, Del.	June 3	Am. sc. Cora C. Meader...	May 23	Norfolk.....
Eureka, Cal.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	.....do....	Am. sc. Magnolia (a).....	May 16	Progreso.....
		Am. sc. B. R. Woodside...	May 22	San Juan.....
		Am. sc. Nan M. Dantzler	May 23	Vera Cruz.....
		Br. ss. Anselmo de Lar- rinaga.....	May 24	.....do.....
		Am. sc. Henry Clausen, Jr.....	May 25	Ponce.....
		Am. sc. L. T. Whitmore... .....	.....do....	Colon.....
		Rus. bk. Southern Belle.. .....	.....do....	Barbados.....
		Br. bk. Avoca.....	May 26	Montevideo.....
		Nor. bk. Sterling.....	May 27	Bahia.....
		Nor. bk. Mataura.....	.....do....	Buenos Ayres.....
Newbern, N. C.....	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
Pascagoula, Miss.....	June 3	.....	.....	.....
Port Townsend, Wash.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	June 3	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
	May 20	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	May 27	Am. tug Wm. F. Mc- Cauley (a).....	May 19	Havana.....
	.....do....	Am. bge. Joseph Souther.. .....	.....do....	.....do....
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	.....do....	Am. sc. Three Brothers (a).....	May 19	Havana.....
		Am. sc. Irene (a).....	.....do....	.....do....
		Br. sc. Iolanthe.....	May 23	Cardenas.....
		Am. sc. Frank B. Neally...	May 26	Havana.....
		Br. ss. Lugano.....	.....do....	Cienfuegos.....
Washington, N. C.....	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
	June 3	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:				
Cienfuegos.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Daiquiri.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Guantanamo.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
Havana.....	May 25	Am. sc. Anna M. Stam- mer.....	May 20	Ship Island.....
		Br. ss. Tyrian.....	May 22	Mobile.....
		Am. ss. Aransas.....	May 23	New Orleans.....
		Nor. ss. Veritas.....	May 24	Galveston.....
	June 1	Am. tug Dauntless with barge Nora.....	May 26	Savannah.....
		Am. sc. Etna.....	May 28	Mobile.....
		Am. ss. Clinton.....	May 31	New Orleans.....
Matanzas.....	May 30	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	May 20	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
			No transactions	1
			No report	
Brunswick	Disinfected and held	May 30		
do	do	June 3		
do	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.			
do	Disinfected and held			
do	do		3 cases malarial fever sent to hospital in Nassau. Fumigated only in Nassau.	
Norfolk	Inspected and held	May 30	Released by authority	4
Newport News	Disinfected			
Wilmington	Crew vaccinated	May 23		5
			No transactions	1
Handsboro	Disinfected and held	May 21		2
Pascagoula	do			
Moss Point	do			
Ship Island	do			
Pascagoula	do			
do	do			
do	Held for disinfection			
Ship Island	do			
do	do			
do	do		No transactions	1
			do	5
			Vaccinated one Japanese on U. S. S. Utopia.	18
				22
				4
				12
			140 persons on U. S. transport Sherman released, May 19; 31 persons on U. S. transport Grant released, May 15; 26 Japanese and 399 Chinese passengers on ss. Gaelic from Hongkong bathed and effects disinfected.	
Savannah	Detained for expiration of period of observation.	May 21	Disinfected at Havana	4
do	do	do	do	
			No transactions	
Key West	Disinfected	May 24		
do	do	do		
Sabine Pass	do	do	Without pratique; request of master.	
Key West	Disinfected and held			
Pensacola	do		Am. sc. James Boyce, Jr., from New York, unloading stone.	
			No transactions	
			do	5
			No report	
			do	
Pascagoula	Disinfected	May 22		
Mobile	do	May 23		
New Orleans	do	May 24		
Tampa	do	May 25		
Savannah	do	May 28		
Brunswick	do	May 30		
New Orleans	do	June 1		7
				23

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
PORTO RICO:				
Ponce.....	May 17 May 20	Ss. Centro-America.....	May 10	Limon.....
	May 20	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	Month of May	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	June 3	.....	.....	.....
Bangor, Me.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	June 3	.....	.....	.....
Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	June 3	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
	June 3	Ss. Falso.....	May 20	Sagua la Grande..
		Br. ss. Dunstan.....	May 25	Ceara.....
		Dutch ss. Maria.....	do.....	Calcutta.....
		Br. ss. Middleham Castle.....	do.....	Vera Cruz.....
		Sc. Moralis.....	do.....	Tuxpan.....
	June 3	Maria.....	May 30	Sagua la Grande..
		Br. ss. Basil.....	June 1	Para.....
		Nor. ss. Uto.....	do.....	Havana.....
		Nor. ss. Truma.....	June 3	Progreso.....
		Br. ss. Astronomer.....	do.....	Cienfuegos.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown, S. C.....	June 3	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
	June 3	Am. sc. Silver Spray.....	June 2	Havana.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Mayport, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	Rus. bktn. Capella (a).....	May 13	Pernambuco.....
		Rus. sc. Meerents (a).....	May 16	La Guayra.....
		Bk. Arthur C. Wade (a).....	May 20	Puerto Cabello....
		Br. bk. Westmoreland.....	do.....	Santos.....
		Ital. bk. Giannina.....	May 25	Barbados.....
		Dan. sc. Flandria.....	May 26	Sagua via New York.
		Br. ss. Tyrian.....	do.....	Havana.....
		Nor. bk. William Gordon.....	May 27	Bahai.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	June 3	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
	May 13	.....	.....	.....
	May 20	.....	.....	.....
	May 27	.....	.....	.....
	May 31	.....	.....	.....
	June 3	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Island, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro, Cal.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....	Se. Wm. J. Lermond.....	May 24	Vera Cruz.....
		Nor. ss. Veritas.....	May 27	Havana.....
	June 3	Se. Wm. J. Lermond (a).....	May 24	Vera Cruz.....
		Se. Montana.....	June 2	Havana.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Genoa	Held in quarantine till departure.	May 10	No passengers for Ponce; malarial fever on ss. Caracas from New York for Curaçoa.	8
.....	.....	.....	Passengers on sc. Roma from Macoris vaccinated.	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	12

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	.....	.....	Examined 16 sponger vessels on May 28. Conditions satisfactory.	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
.....	.....	.....	do	.....
.....	.....	.....	do	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Galveston	Disinfected.	May 24	.....	.....
do	Disinfected and held.	.....	.....	.....
do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	Disinfected.	June 3	.....	.....
do	Disinfected and held.	.....	.....	.....
do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	do	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
.....	.....	.....	do	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Key West	Remanded to Mullet Key quarantine for treatment.	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
Mobile	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.	May 22	.....	13
do	do	May 21	.....	.....
do	Disinfected.	May 25	.....	.....
do	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.	.....	.....	.....
do	Disinfected and held.	.....	.....	.....
do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	Held to complete five days' period.	May 27	Disinfected at Havana.	.....
do	Held for disinfection.	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
.....	.....	.....	do	.....
.....	.....	.....	do	.....
.....	.....	.....	do	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.	.....
.....	.....	.....	do	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
.....	.....	.....	do	.....
.....	.....	.....	do	.....
Punta Gorda	Disinfected and held.	.....	.....	25
Port Tampa	Held to complete five days' period.	.....	Disinfected in Havana.	.....
Punta Gorda	Disinfected and held.	May 30	Without pratique. Request of captain.	21
Port Tampa	Held for disinfection.	.....	.....	.....

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including 1 from enteric fever.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—During the week ended May 27, 1899, 16 certificates of death were returned to the office of the commissioner of health giving diphtheria as the cause, 60 cases being reported, also 7 giving scarlet fever as the cause, 116 cases being reported.

IOWA—*Boone*.—Month of April. Census population, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 6, including 1 from la grippe.

Burlington.—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Carroll.—Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths, 2, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cedar Falls.—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including 2 from la grippe.

Cedar Rapids.—Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including la grippe, 4, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Des Moines.—Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including la grippe, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Dubuque.—Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Eldon.—Estimated population, 2,200. Total number of deaths, 2, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Fairfield.—Estimated population, 4,500. Total number of deaths, 7, including la grippe, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Indianola.—Census population, 2,254. Total number of deaths, 2.

Keokuk.—Estimated population, 19,305. Total number of deaths, 24, including la grippe, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sibley.—Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 3, including la grippe, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Waverley.—Estimated population, 3,500. Total number of deaths, 5, including 1 from la grippe.

The Iowa Health Bulletin says:

Outbreaks of infectious diseases were reported during the month of April as having occurred at the following points:

Diphtheria.—Dubuque; Hilton Township, Iowa County; Manson; Franklin Township, Allamakee County; Blanchard; Hull; Alden; Alta; Dows; Vernon Township, Wright County; Roland; Derby; Nevada.

Scarlet fever.—Marengo; Dubuque; Des Moines; Alden; Clear Lake; Alton; Garrison; Epworth; Lynnville; Correctionville; Vinton; Bernard; Doon.

Measles.—Marengo; Dubuque; Des Moines; Burlington; Boone; Nevada; Colo; McCallsburg; Alden; Shelby; Garrison; Lake City;

Tabor; Rudd; State Center; Avoca; Logan; Union Township, Fayette County.

Whooping cough.—Keokuk; Slater; Greene.

Typhoid fever.—Dubuque; Burlington.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Boone; Slater; Chariton; Dubuque; Davenport; Ossian; Decorah; Sigourney.

Smallpox.—Mechanicsville; Pioneer Township, Cedar County; Greenfield Township, Jones County; Wellman; Kimballton; Elkhorn.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended May 27, 1899, from 82 observers, indicate that intermittent fever, tonsillitis, pleuritis, and diarrhea increased, and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 164, measles at 45, scarlet fever at 37, enteric fever at 19, diphtheria at 12, whooping cough at 13, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 14 places.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of April, 1899, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,110,000, show a total of 10,383 deaths, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, 90; diphtheria, 197; enteric fever, 101; measles, 68; scarlet fever, 78; smallpox, 2; whooping cough, 65, and 1,187 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The 10,383 deaths reported during the month represent a daily mortality of 346, which is 11 less daily than in March, 39 less than in February, and 54 less than in January; the daily rate for the first three months of the year was 380, showing a saving this month of 1,000 deaths from the rate of mortality of the preceding quarter. There was a death rate of 17.75 annually per 1,000 population, against 19.00 in March, 19.75 in February, and 21.00 in January. The total of zymotic deaths during the month is identical with the average for the preceding quarter, viz, 800 deaths, and the infant mortality is likewise the same. There is a saving of 588 deaths from acute respiratory diseases, of 90 in diseases of the nervous system, of 75 in diseases of the circulatory, and of 300 in deaths from old age and unclassified causes; there are also 75 fewer deaths from consumption than in an average corresponding number of days of the three preceding months. Diseases of the digestive system and deaths from accident have somewhat increased.

Compared with the corresponding month of 1898, there were 135 fewer deaths from zymotic diseases, the decrease being in measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria; the total number of deaths was, however, 375 more, and from consumption and local diseases there were 500 more deaths than in April, 1898. La grippe was estimated to have caused 1,300 deaths last month, and it has continued to be reported, probably having increased the mortality of the present month about 750, against 500 in April, 1898. Cerebro-spinal meningitis and diarrheal diseases have slightly increased since last month; typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and diphtheria have diminished moderately.

Smallpox caused 1 death in New York City and 1 in Rochester, the latter being the first from this cause outside the metropolis since 1894. Elsewhere in the State, there is 1 case of the disease at Caledonia, Livingston County; 1 at Batavia; 1 at Buffalo; 1 at Syracuse;

and very recently 2 cases at Coeymans, Albany County, negroes from the vicinity of Newport News, Va., whence it probably originated; the origin of the other cases is not clear, save that at Buffalo, which is traced to New Mexico, but all seem to have developed independently of previous outbreaks in this State.

The temperature during the month was 3° above the normal average of 44° , ranging from 20° to 83° ; there were only five cloudy days and a deficiency in the rainfall of 1 inch from the average of 2.40 inches. Westerly and northwesterly winds prevailed.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 56—white, 29; colored, 27, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 3, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Abilene, Kans.	May 27	3,194	1										
Do.	June 3	3,194	0										
Allegheny, Pa.	May 27	105,287	25	12								1	
Do.	June 3	105,287	40	7					3				1
Allentown, Pa.	May 28	25,228	5										
Amesbury, Mass.	June 3	9,798	4	2									
Ashland, Wis.	May 27	9,956	3										
Ashtabula, Ohio.	do.	8,338	4										
Do.	June 3	8,338	4	1									
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	179	22					1			2	
Bay City, Mich.	May 27	27,839	2										
Bennington, Vt.	June 3	6,391	0										
Biddeford, Me.	May 27	14,443	10	1									2
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 3	35,005	12	1									
Boston, Mass.	May 27	448,447	203	29					1	2	5		1
Do.	June 3	448,447	220	25					1	4	4		2
Bridgeport, Conn.	May 27	48,886	16	3									
Do.	June 3	48,866	14	2						2			1
Bristol, R. I.	May 27	5,478	0										
Do.	June 3	5,478	2										
Brockton, Mass.	May 27	27,294	8	3									
Butler, Pa.	May 9	8,734	8								1		
Do.	May 23	8,734	3								1		
Cambridge, Mass.	May 27	70,028	19	3							1		2
Do.	June 3	70,028	28	4							2	1	
Camden, N. J.	May 27	58,313	23								4		
Do.	June 3	58,313	27										
Charleston, S. C.	May 27	a 54,955	b 44	3					1				
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	7	1							1		
Chicago, Ill.	June 3	1,099,850	472	52					5	11	12	7	2
Chicopee, Mass.	May 27	14,050	10	2									
Do.	June 3	14,050	8										
Chillicothe, Ohio.	May 27	11,288	3	1									
Do.	June 3	11,288	5	1									
Cleveland, Ohio.	May 27	261,353	77	2					2				
Columbus, Ohio.	June 3	88,150	21	10					3				
Coscord, N. H.	May 27	17,044	8										
Dayton, Ohio.	June 3	61,220	28	3									
Detroit, Mich.	May 27	205,876	94	5					1		4		1
Do.	June 3	205,876	102	12									
DuBois, Pa.	May 20	6,149	3	1									
Do.	May 27	6,149	3										
Do.	June 3	6,149	0										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	May 27	9,416	5										
Dunmore, Pa.	May 20	8,315	2										
Do.	May 27	8,315	1										
Do.	June 3	8,315	4										
Elmira, N. Y.	May 27	29,708	12	2									
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	13	1					1				
Do.	June 3	40,934	13	2									
Evansville, Ind.	May 27	50,756	11	2									
Do.	June 3	50,756	11	2									
Everett, Mass.	May 27	11,068	3										
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	22,037	4										
Galveston, Tex.	June 3	29,084	16										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	60,278	18						2			2	
Green Bay, Wis.	do.	9,069	3	1									
Greenville, S. C.	May 27	8,607	5	1									
Hoboken, N. J.	do.	43,648	16	1					2				
Do.	June 3	43,648	23	3							1		
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	6	1									
Jacksonville, Fla.	May 27	17,201	15	3									
Jersey City, N. J.	May 28	163,003	71	13					2		2	2	1
Johnstown, Pa.	May 27	21,805	6										
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	44,654	22						1				
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	38	5	1						2		
Louisville, Ky.	June 1	161,129	68	6					2				
Lowell, Mass.	June 3	77,696	45	5						1		5	
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	2	1									
McKeesport, Pa.	May 30	20,741	7										
Mahanoy City, Pa.	June 3	11,286	2										
Malden, Mass.	May 27	23,031	12	1									
Do.	June 3	23,031	17	2									

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

b White, 21; colored, 32.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicell.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Massillon, Ohio.....	May 27....	10,062	4	2									
Melrose, Mass.....	do.....	8,519	5										
Michigan City, Ind.....	June 4.....	10,776	3										
Milwaukee, Wis.....	May 27....	204,468	61	7									1
Do.....	June 3.....	204,468	54	9								2	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	May 27....	164,738	40	4						1			
Do.....	June 3.....	164,738	39	4									
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	31,076	20	2	1				1				
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	40	10					1			1	
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	19	3						1	2	1	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	May 27....	18,603	3										
Newburyport, Mass.....	do.....	13,947	6										2
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	181	16					2				
Newton, Mass.....	June 3.....	24,370	13	2						1			
New York, N. Y.....	May 27....	3,550,053	1,151	141		3			4	17	31	16	1
Do.....	June 3.....	3,550,053	1,202	139		2			5	14	46	19	11
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	4										
Omaha, Nebr.....	May 27....	140,452	40										
Oneonta, N. Y.....	do.....	6,272	2										
Do.....	June 3.....	6,272	3										
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	May 6.....	14,001	3							1			
Do.....	May 13....	14,001	6	3									
Do.....	May 20....	14,001	6	1									
Do.....	May 27....	14,001	7										
Petersburg, Va.....	May 28....	22,680	15	3									
Do.....	June 4.....	22,680	7	2									
Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 20....	1,046,964	378	47					17	4	21		4
Do.....	May 27....	1,046,964	384	55					14	1	17		2
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.....	238,617	96	9					6	1	1	1	
Do.....	June 3.....	238,617	96	6					4	2		3	2
Pittsfield, Mass.....	do.....	17,281	5	1									
Pittston, Pa.....	May 27....	10,302	4										
Do.....	June 3.....	10,302	4										
Plainfield, N. J.....	May 27....	11,267	4										
Do.....	June 3.....	11,267	4										
Portland, Me.....	May 27....	36,425	19	5									
Portsmouth, Va.....	do.....	13,268	4										
Do.....	June 3.....	13,268	7										
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	49	9							1		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	44,843	10							1			
San Diego, Cal.....	May 27....	16,159	3										
San Jose, Cal.....	do.....	18,060	4	2									
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	May 20....	5,864	2	1									
Shreveport, La.....	May 27....	11,979	6	1									
Do.....	June 3.....	11,979	9	1					1				
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	40,152	12										1
Spokane, Wash.....	May 27....	19,922	6									1	
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	9,250	3	1									
Do.....	May 3.....	9,250	1										
Tacoma, Wash.....	May 27....	36,006	5	1									
Waltham, Mass.....	June 3.....	18,707	7										
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	5,973	3										
Washington, D. C.....	May 27....	230,392	89	10					2	1	2	3	
West Tampa, Fla.....	do.....	4,000	0										
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	35,013	8										
Do.....	June 3.....	35,013	7	3									
Wichita, Kans.....	May 27....	23,853	3										
Do.....	June 3.....	23,853	4	2									
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61,431	26	3					1				
Winona, Minn.....	May 27....	18,204	4	1									
Yonkers, N. Y.....	June 2.....	23,033	10	1									
Youngstown, Ohio.....	May 27....	33,220	11										
Do.....	June 3.....	33,220	8						1				

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 9, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	52	2		.84		.64
Portland, Me.	59	7		.84		.74
Northfield, Vt.	60	2		.79		.79
Boston, Mass.	62	8		.76		.76
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	62	4		.65		.65
Nantucket, Mass.	58	4		.72		.72
Woods Hole, Mass.	59	3		.65		.65
Block Island, R. I.	58	4		.71		.71
New Haven, Conn.	64	4		.72		.72
Albany, N. Y.	66	4		.82		.82
New York, N. Y.	66	6		.70		.70
Harrisburg, Pa.	66	6		1.05		.15
Philadelphia, Pa.	68	6		.72		.62
New Brunswick, N. J.	66	6		.88		.78
Atlantic City, N. J.	63	5		.70		.70
Baltimore, Md.	70	6		.96		.46
Washington, D. C.	70	5		.91		.01
Lynchburg, Va.	71	5		.84	.86	
Cape Henry, Va.	69	5		.91	.39	
Norfolk, Va.	72	6		.98	1.22	
Charlotte, N. C.	73	5		1.05		.55
Raleigh, N. C.	73	3		1.18		.08
Kittyhawk, N. C.	71	3		.96		.76
Hatteras, N. C.	71	5		.98		.98
Wilmington, N. C.	74	2		1.13	.37	
Columbia, S. C.	76	6		.91		.91
Charleston, S. C.	77	3		1.12		1.02
Augusta, Ga.	76	6		.91		.71
Savannah, Ga.	77	3		1.24		.84
Jacksonville, Fla.	78	2		1.10	1.10	
Jupiter, Fla.	78	2		1.63		1.63
Key West, Fla.	81	1		.91		.91
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	72	8		.84		.34
Tampa, Fla.	78	2		1.09	2.11	
Pensacola, Fla.	77	3		1.05		.75
Mobile, Ala.	78	0		1.24		.64
Montgomery, Ala.	77	5		1.03		1.03
Vicksburg, Miss.	76	6		1.05		.25
New Orleans, La.	78	2		1.33		1.23
Shreveport, La.	77	5		.91		.91
Fort Smith, Ark.	72	8		1.05		.55
Little Rock, Ark.	73	7		1.18		1.18
Palestine, Tex.	75	7		1.21		1.21
Galveston, Tex.	79	3		1.11		1.11
San Antonio, Tex.	78	4		.70		.70
Corpus Christi, Tex.	78	2		.75		.75
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	74	8		1.03		.03
Nashville, Tenn.	73	7		.92		.92
Chattanooga, Tenn.	71	7		.98		.37
Knoxville, Tenn.	71	5		.91	.19	
Louisville, Ky.	71	7		.96		.36
Indianapolis, Ind.	69	3		1.03	.67	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	70	4		.86	1.14	
Columbus, Ohio.	67	7		.91		.01
Parkersburg, W. Va.	69	5		.93	.67	
Pittsburg, Pa.	68	4		.78	.32	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	61	3		.75	.25	
Rochester, N. Y.	62	6		.77	.13	
Buffalo, N. Y.	61	5		.84	.86	
Erie, Pa.	63	5		.96		.86
Cleveland, Ohio.	65	5		.91		.21
Sandusky, Ohio.	65	5		.92	.68	
Toledo, Ohio.	66	4		.77		.27
Detroit, Mich.	64	4		.89		.59
Lansing, Mich.	63	5		.86		.66
Port Huron, Mich.	60	6		.82		.62
Alpena, Mich.	55	7		.89	.01	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	55	3		.61	1.39	
Marquette, Mich.	54	6		.77	.13	
Green Bay, Wis.	59	5		.86	1.14	

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 9, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	60	4	.....	.89	.31	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	59	5	.....	.90	.....	.10
Chicago, Ill.....	62	8	.....	.89	.21	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	53	1	.....	1.03	1.07	.....
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	63	5	.....	.94	1.46	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	64	4	.....	.91	1.69	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	65	7	.....	1.10	.60	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	66	8	.....	1.10	.10	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	64	8	.....	1.24	.....	.74
Keokuk, Iowa.....	68	8	.....	1.03	.....	.13
Hannibal, Mo.....	69	7	.....	1.19	.....	.69
Springfield, Ill.....	67	7	.....	1.12	.88	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	71	7	.....	.97	.....	.27
St. Louis, Mo.....	71	7	.....	1.18	.....	.58
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	71	5	.....	1.20	1.00	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	67	7	.....	1.18	.....	.18
Kansas City, Mo.....	69	5	.....	1.17	.83	.....
Topeka, Kans.....	69	5	.....	1.33	.47	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	68	4	.....	1.18	1.62	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	67	7	.....	1.12	.58	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	66	6	.....	1.10	1.10	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	67	5	.....	1.18	.....	.18
Sioux City, Iowa.....	65	5	.....	.84	.....	.54
Yankton, S. Dak.....	63	7	.....	1.05	.....	.55
Valentine, Nebr.....	60	6	.....	.75	.05	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	60	6	.....	.77	.73	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	60	6	.....	.69	.41	.....
Moorhead, Minn.....	59	3	.....	.72	.18	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	57	5	.....	.72	2.28	.....
Williston, N. Dak.....	58	0	.....	.70	2.20	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	57	.....	1	.56	.04	.....
Helena, Mont.....	57	.....	5	.54	.....	.34
Miles City, Mont.....	63	.....	3	.70	1.10	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	57	3	.....	1.00	.60	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	62	.....	6	.36	.04	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	65	.....	7	.35	.05	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	54	.....	6	.46	.04	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	60	.....	10	.21	.59	.....
Boise, Idaho.....	65	.....	9	.29	.21	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	62	.....	6	.28	1.02	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	57	.....	5	.37	.23	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	55	.....	3	.44	.....	.04
North Platte, Nebr.....	62	4	.....	.75	.....	.75
Denver, Colo.....	60	0	.....	.42	.....	.42
Pueblo, Colo.....	61	5	.....	.30	.....	.30
Dodge City, Kans.....	67	5	.....	.83	2.17	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.....	73	3	.....	1.04	1.16	.....
Amarillo, Tex.....	69	1	.....	.63	1.37	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	75	5	.....	.84	.36	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	60	.....	5	.21	.....	.21
El Paso, Tex.....	77	.....	7	.09	.....	.09
Phoenix, Ariz.....	79	.....	9	.00	.10	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	57	.....	3	.36	.06	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	56	.....	4	.44	.06	.....
Port Canby, Wash.....	54	.....	4	.63	1.27	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	60	.....	6	.49	.21	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	60	.....	4	.37	.23	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	55	.....	3	.51	1.09	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	71	.....	5	.19	.71	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	58	.....	6	.13	.....	.02
Sacramento, Cal.....	68	.....	6	.07	.83	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	.....	4	.07	.73	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	71	.....	7	.07	.53	.....
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	61	.....	5	.07	.83	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	65	.....	5	.07	.53	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	63	.....	5	.00	.30	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	81	.....	9	.00	.00	.....

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to June 9, 1899.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Apr. 14-Apr. 21...	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 20-Apr. 25.....		15	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 22.....		470	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 24.....		29	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30.....		1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 30...	156	70	Yellow fever epidemic.
Itu.....	Mar. 21.....			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Apr. 14...		388	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 4...	8	8	
Cartagena.....	May 6-May 13...	1	1	
Cuba:				
Guantanamo.....	Apr. 22.....	1	1	On barkentine St. Paul.
Havana.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 13...		9	
	Apr. 18.....	2		Removed from steamship North Anglia.
Matanzas.....	Mar. 16-Mar. 30...	2		One in United States Army.
Mexico:				
Cordoba.....	May 29.....	1		
Tampico.....	Apr. 20-May 20...	2	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 9-May 25.....		139	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Apr. 7.....	1		On steamship Caledonia.
Djiddah.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 31...		51	
Mascot.....	Apr. 12.....	2		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 21...	2	2	
	Mar. 8-Apr. 15...	78	86	
Total.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 27...	1,611	1,168	
Formosa:				
Taihu.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 22...	9	1	
Taihoku.....	Apr. 25.....	2		
Tainan.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 22...	574	388	
Taipeh.....	Apr. 22.....	33	22	
Taiwan.....	Dec. 31.....			Plague exists.
Tamsui.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 29...		519	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Apr. 25...		4,946	
Calcutta.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 22...		918	
Madras.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 21...		4	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 26-Feb. 8...	309	210	
Mauritius:				
Port Louis.....	Jan. 25.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	May 27.....			Plague reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 24...	18	.....
Arabia:				
Haneguine.....	May 2.....	.....	.....	Smallpox epidemic.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	5	
Austria:				
Prague.....	Apr. 29-May 6...	6	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-May 15...	68	26	
Ghent.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 8...	.....	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 30...	172	15	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Apr. 14...	147	97	
Canada:				
Ontario:				
Coburg County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	1	.....
Dundas County.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Dunham County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Essex County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Grenorth County.....	.....do.....	5	1	
Kent County.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Northumberland County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Prescott County.....	.....do.....	15	3	
Stormont County.....	.....do.....	11	1	
York County.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Province of Quebec.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 21...	14	1	
China:				
Fuchou.....	Feb. 25.....	.....	.....	Smallpox prevalent.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 15...	34	21	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Colombia:				
Baranquilla.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 15...	8	.....
Cuba:				
Dos Caminos.....	May 13.....	1	.....
Havana.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....	In United States Army.
Santiago.....	Apr. 14-Apr. 20...	.....	1	
	Feb. 23-Mar. 21...	2	.....	On steamship Thomas Brooks.
	Apr. 8-Apr. 15...	4	.....
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 29...	.....	10	
England:				
Liverpool.....	Dec. 3-May 13...	4	1	
London.....	Dec. 17-May 13...	15	2	
South Shields.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 28...	1	.....
Sunderland.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	2	.....
Formosa.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 10...	.....	2	
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11...	.....	3	
Germany:				
Breslau.....	Apr. 26.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Donstedt.....	May 9.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hamburg.....	Apr. 8-May 6...	5	.....
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12...	2	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Mar. 11-May 20...	220	100	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Apr. 25...	.....	58	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 22...	.....	18	
Colombo.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 28...	.....	9	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	.....	22	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Jan. 22-Jan. 28...	1	.....
Japan:				
Awomori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 31...	126	28	
Chiba Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Hiogo Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
Iwate Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Kanagawa Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
Nagano Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Nagasaki Ken.....	Apr. 1-May 8...	6	1	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Mar. 4-Apr. 22...	3	.....
The Hokkaido.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	8	.....
Tottori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3	.....
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25...	.....	.....	Smallpox endemic.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave	Jan. 18-Jan. 25...	8	.....
Tananarivo	Nov. 26-Jan. 18...	123	6	
Mexico:				
C. P. Diaz	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....	Smallpox endemic.
Chihuahua.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 25...	10	.....
City of Mexico.....	Jan. 7-May 27.....	19	.....
Fuente	Dec. 31-May 21...	51	51	
Guerrero	Apr. 11.....	2	.....
Juarez.....	Mar. 13.....	2	.....
Monterey	Feb. 18.....	15	.....
Nuevo Laredo	Dec. 2-Jan. 8.....	.....	3	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 29-May 20...	11	6	
.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 27.....	.....	6	
Nicaragua:				
Bluefields	Apr. 18-May 6.....	2	0	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 24-May 6.....	170	60	
Odesa	Jan. 7-May 13.....	49	12	
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-May 13.....	142	18	
Warsaw	Jan. 16-May 6.....	.....	28	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27...	96	20	
Beirut.....	Apr. 26-May 6.....	1	.....
Constantinople	Jan. 2-May 15.....	.....	156	
Rhodes	Apr. 17.....	1	.....
Smyrna	Dec. 25-Apr. 15...	.....	1	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Mar. 1-Apr. 10...	2	1	

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, May 17, 1899.]

TURKEY.—According to advices of April 27, the quarantine measures put in force against the Hedjaz are in force also against the towns of Lith and Yambo.

BULGARIA.—In view of the threatened danger of plague importation from Arabia and the possibility of an outbreak in Constantinople or other cities of European Turkey, the ministry, under date of March 18, formulated preventive measures to be put in force so soon as Constantinople or any other European city shall be declared infected. The principal requirements are as follows:

Travelers arriving from Constantinople shall enter Bulgaria only by way of Varna, Burgas, and Hebibetschewo. They shall be required to undergo a ten days' quarantine, and shall moreover be subject to five days' observation at their place of destination. In case of a plague outbreak in Macedonia, persons arriving thence shall enter Bulgaria only by way of Dede Bair and Kotscharinowo.

The Turkish railway trains shall go no farther than Hebibetschewo. The importation of merchandise from infected localities shall be prohibited. The quarantine stations shall be equipped with the necessary personnel, including physicians, apothecaries, and nurses, together with the necessary means for treatment.

MALTA.—According to proclamation of April 20, all travelers arriving from the district of Syra shall give their address to the sanitary officials, and shall notify the police inspector of any change of residence. During the first fifteen days after arrival they shall present themselves

daily at the office of the district physician for examination as to their physical condition.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—According to advices of April 7, the government of Assam, in view of the outbreak of plague in Calcutta and its spread thence to the province of Bengal, has put special measures in force under provision of the plague law of 1897. These relate to the oversight and isolation of persons arriving in Assam from infected localities, and to the means of checking the epidemic. Inspection of travel takes place at three stations in order to secure oversight of all land and water routes. The principal danger to the province in which there are few considerable cities, lies in the assembling of a great number of workmen at the tea gardens connected with the railway buildings. Special precautions are taken with regard to the possible appearance among these men of a case of plague. Although the isolation of plague cases and their treatment in hospital are required by law, persuasion must be employed as far as possible, and every effort made to convince the persons concerned of the necessity for such measures. When objection is made to removal to hospital the dwelling of the patient must be placed under conditions of isolation. Physicians' attendance and medicines shall be supplied free. On termination of a case, either by recovery or death, disinfection shall be performed without injury to the inmates of the building. The officials are charged, in carrying out these orders, to consider the customs, feelings, and prejudices of the people.

The government of Bengal, under date of March 28, formulated measures for preventing the spread of plague from Calcutta throughout the province. To this end, every person arriving from Calcutta by rail or boat is obliged to undergo medical inspection. The extent of such inspection shall be regulated by the physician in charge. If the place of destination is situated more than a certain distance from Calcutta, the inspection shall be repeated. On the recommendation of the inspecting physician, any suspect passenger may be detained and isolated and his effects disinfected. In doubtful cases, the inspecting physician shall inform the police authorities at the place of destination of the circumstances of the case. Special traveling medical inspectors are appointed for the railway lines from Calcutta. Persons who are taken sick on the way shall be landed where they may obtain medical care.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—By proclamation of April 6 the stretch of coast between Yambo and Lith, exclusive of the places named, is declared infected. All arrivals from said coast shall be subject to quarantine for a period of nine days from departure or from appearance of the last case on board, or until given free pratique by the colonial authorities.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Belize.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Knight reports, May 26, the sailing of the steamers *Managua* and *Breakwater*, after having complied with all the regulations of the United States Marine-Hospital Service. The health of Belize and surrounding colony is good with no contagious or infectious disease. One death is reported for the week ended May 25.

COLOMBIA.

Bocas del Toro.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, May 27, as follows:

I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Friday, May 26, 1899.

The following vessels have sailed from this for ports in the United States during the week: May 20, steamship *Colombia*, Berg, 17 crew, for Mobile, 1 passenger; steamship *Utstein*, Aarsvold, 15 crew, for Mobile, no passengers. May 21, steamship *Iberia*, Jacobsen, 14 crew, for Mobile, no passengers. May 24, steamship *Yumuri*, Boe, 16 crew, for Mobile. 2 passengers. May 25, steamship *Baracoa*, Wolden, 15 crew, for Mobile, 1 passenger; steamship *Phoenix*, Sewall, 17 crew, for New Orleans, 2 passengers.

The health of Bocas and the surrounding country is exceptionally good. There has been a heavy rainfall during the past week, to which many, owing to the unremitting work of loading fruit, have been exposed, with apparently no ill effect. During such periods rum drinking is indulged in to a great extent by the laborers, and the wonder is that they keep in the good health they do. Two deaths have occurred during the week: One female, native, puerperal hemorrhage; 1 male, negro, chronic alcoholism.

I have heard nothing further regarding the supposed case of yellow fever at Panama referred to in my last report.

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports, May 22, as follows:

I respectfully report herewith that the sanitary condition of Port Limon, and also the adjacent country, comprising the department of Limon, Costa Rica, remains very satisfactory.

The Costa Rica Railway Hospital, Limon, is without a patient, and the number in the Limon Charity Hospital, resulting from discharges, is reduced to 8—2 surgical and 6 medical cases. One of the medical cases above referred to has had many relapses of intermittent type of malarial fever, and, indeed, is the only case of fever under treatment. One death on the 21st instant, an old resident of Limon, as the result of cancer of stomach, is the only death since last report, dated the 19th instant.

May 20 as follows: I report herewith that regular daily inspections of the Limon hospitals are most assuring, that no disease of a contagious or infectious type now exists, and that the town itself is in an equally satisfactory condition.

There are no adverse reports from any point in the department of Limon, Costa Rica.

There have been 2 deaths in the town since last report, dated the 23d instant, 1, an infant, the cause of death assigned to debility; and the other a teamster, killed on the 24th instant while sleeping under an overweighted stable loft.

I inclose herewith the triplicate copy of the United States bill of health issued to Norwegian steamship *Henry Dumois*, bound for New Orleans, La., with cargo of fruit.

May 27, as follows: I have the honor to report herewith that this port and town, and also the department of Limon, Costa Rica, Central America, are at this date free from contagious or infectious disease of any type.

The local hospitals have their usual quota of chronic cases, physical degenerates, and with the exception of 1 death in the Limon Charity Hospital on the 25th instant from an attack of bilious remittent fever, and which was in nowise suspicious, no other deaths have occurred since last report.

GUATEMALA.

Livingston.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Vance reports, May 24, 1 death from whooping cough.

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports, May 26, as follows: There has been no material change in the health conditions of Bluefields and vicinity since my last weekly report. On April 18, I reported 1 case of variola. It was isolated and recovered. Another soldier contracted the disease, who is also now well, and thus has ended what I feared would be a serious prevalence of smallpox. Eighty ship laborers were vaccinated. Ninety per cent had vaccinia, showing their receptivity, and yet smallpox did not spread in a population of 3,000 negroes and natives—a remarkable fact, even for a warm country.

BRAZIL.

Report of yellow fever in Bahia.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bahia, Brazil, April 26, 1899.

SIR: I beg leave to inform you that I to-day cabled you as follows: "Secretary of State, Washington.—Yellow—Furniss;" which, in accordance with Department instructions, would mean that yellow fever is now epidemic in the city of Bahia.

Yellow fever is more or less always present in Bahia as sporadic cases, but at present the daily number of new cases and deaths has increased to such an extent that it is now considered epidemic.

The weather conditions are most favorable for its propagation. Each day has alternate showers and hot sunshine—just sufficient rain to stir up the dirt of the streets and not sufficient to wash it away.

Added to this is the fact, that there is at present a greater number of non-immunes here than has been the case for some time. This is due to the immigration here of vast numbers from the interior of the state, they having been forced to leave their homes on account of the drought. That the cases and death rate are great, is doubtless due to the impoverished condition of the emigrants. Then, too, during the past year there have a number of Europeans come out as clerks to commercial houses, and of these the Germans seem to be particularly susceptible.

At present the cases are confined to the city of Bahia and the smaller towns tributary thereto. The cases are well scattered, no part of the city being free from the disease. Besides those cases recognized as typical yellow fever, there are a number of cases with great mortality, the symptoms of which are so closely allied to those of yellow fever, in many cases lacking only the appearance of albumen in the urine, that it is impossible to give a positive diagnosis. These cases are recorded under malarial fevers though neither blood examinations nor post-mortems are made.

It is impossible to get official information as to number of cases and deaths, and I have to rely entirely upon such information as I can obtain from my professional friends, so there is a certainty of there always being as many cases as I note on the health reports, though I am inclined to believe that there are always more.

So far the fever has not affected the shipping and, as the ships are all anchored in the open bay, at least a half a mile from the quay and the bay itself is never infected, and has a 7-foot tide with a very rapid current, about the only danger lies in communication with the shore and a total disregard to instructions. I refuse to allow the crew on shore at any time, and warn the captains of the dangers and see to it that all captains sleep on board and comply with the orders of the doctor of the port, a translated copy of which orders I give each ship upon arrival. I inclose herewith a copy of the same.

The sanitary rules and regulations relative to the isolation, disinfection, etc., are very complete, but for some reason they seem not to be effectively enforced. The local papers have all had articles calling the attention of the authorities to the spread of the disease and the bad sanitary condition of the city, and the fact that little effort is being made to stop the progress of the disease.

I inclose clippings and translations of the same from the two leading papers. These clippings are of the same tenor as more lengthy articles which are appearing from day to day in the papers.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, Brazil, April 1, 1899.

To the captains of all American ships.

SIRS: I am in receipt of a communication from the doctor of the port of which the following is a translation:

1. None of the crew of sailing ships anchored in this harbor shall come on shore without having previously obtained a special license to do so from the health officer of the port, the same to be indorsed by the Guarda Moria of the custom house.

2. The boats employed by the captains to bring them on shore and take them back to their ships shall not tarry at the quay, but shall immediately return to the ship, it being best for the health of the captains and crews that this transportation take place before 9 a. m. or between 4 and 6 p. m.

3. Captains will be held responsible for and fined if ship's boats are caught in transit from the anchorage after 7 p. m.

4. The purchase of fruits from "bumboats" is prohibited, and it is thought best for the health of the crew that fruit purchased on shore by the captains should not be eaten until it has been on board for about three days.

5. In case of sickness on board, captains shall put their national flag at the foremast, and shall communicate immediately with the guard ship which will communicate with the Guarda Moria.

Such parts of the above as affect the seamen under your command you are expected to read to them, and I expect you to comply strictly with the above regulations.

Respectfully, yours,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

[Inclosure No. 2—Translated in this Bureau from the Journal de Noticias, April 22, 1899.]

We do not wish to censure the lack of proper measures and the absolute inefficiency of the measures adopted, the result of which has been to increase the number of cases in this city. We only wish to call attention to the fact that 2 completely neglected cases exist at Baixa Quinta, in a crowded community, living in the worst possible hygienic conditions, a menace to themselves and to public health.

Now is the time to take serious and scientific measures to abate the evil, and the carrying out of these measures should be entrusted to capable persons.

[Inclosure No. 3.—From the *Diario de Bahia*, April 27, 1899.]

The yellow fever which has from time to time appeared in various parts of the city has now assumed a more important aspect, and is causing a number of deaths.

It does not appear to us that proper repressive measures are being taken. Circumstances which may lead to serious calamity are of daily occurrence. Yesterday there was a yellow fever death in the person of an Arab living on Miserecordia Hill, and the bedding and clothing of the patient were exposed in the garden of the house in which the death occurred, as testified by various persons called in as assistants.

Similar occurrences are reported from other quarters, and we, therefore, claim the attention of the proper authorities.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended April 7:

Statistics.

There were 336 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 31, as compared with the foregoing week; 16 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 11; 22 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 10; 5 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 1; 7 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 3; 1 death from diphtheria, none before; 6 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 3, and 56 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 6.

Information.

As I have already repeatedly reported, the summer of this year has been extremely dry and of constant high temperature. The state of health has not been very favorable. There have occurred a large number of light, and also more serious, fever diseases. Upon the whole, however, it will not be safe to assert that the season has been entirely unfavorable.

The total number of deaths up to the present time of this year, compared with those for the corresponding period last year, does not show any important difference. They have been, according to the weekly reports, from the end of January, 283 and 342, respectively, 367 and 300, 328 and 295, 314 and 344, 388 and 299, 385 and 342, 400 and 304, 466 and 432, 453 and 411, 412 and 395, 367 and 426, 336 and 382.

Yellow fever.

In regard to yellow fever it must be stated that the character of the disease has been favorable. Indeed, there has occurred a large number of cases, of which, however, only a small part has ended fatally. For the most part, light cases are not reported, and, therefore, it is not possible to give figures for the proportion of mortality to the number of cases.

The culmination of the epidemic was reached during the period from the middle of February to the middle of March. Since that time, the disease has been decidedly declining. Last year, on the other hand, yellow fever began to increase during the middle of March. The number of deaths from yellow fever from the end of January up to the present time this year, compared with the year 1898, according to the weekly reports, has been as follows, 13 and 6, respectively, 28 and 8, 41 and 7, 50 and 8, 37 and 25, 41 and 37, 51 and 42, 58 and 44, 49 and 62, 39 and 68, 32 and 70, 22 and 71.

Accesso pernicioso.

The unfortunate use by Brazilian physicians of the indefinite term *accesso pernicioso* for cause of death, obliges us to also take into consideration the respective figures of that disease. That many of these cases are yellow fever is proved by the fact that the culmination of mortality from *accesso pernicioso* occurred also this year in the period from the middle of February to the middle of March, thus coinciding with mortality from yellow fever, and that during the past year *accesso pernicioso* increased like yellow fever after the middle of March.

Accesso pernicioso is merely a term used to cover the inability to recognize the respective cases. When a physician is called to a patient, whose illness can not be immediately classified, the diagnosis, if the patient dies shortly afterwards, is invariably *accesso pernicioso*.

As far as I know, the quality of "*pernicioso*" for diseases with fever is scientifically applied to infections with the malarial germ, and when the term *febris pernicioso* is used it is understood that the case is of a malarial nature. But it is not, in this sense, that the physicians use the term *accesso pernicioso*. This is a misuse of language, in which the physician employing such a term evidently had neither in an anatomical nor in a clinical sense any opinion whatever in regard to the nature of the disease. Such nonsensical claptrap always finds the most rapid and the most extensive application, as is well known. This has been the case with the term *accesso pernicioso*. This term has found favor with the general public, which also makes constant use of the term, and if in a special case physician and family agree that the patient suffers from *accesso pernicioso*, then they think and are convinced that the nature of the disease is recognized.

Little by little the use of the phrase, *accesso pernicioso*, has become general, so that it is now also applied to cases in which persons recover in a few days. Where is the scientific diagnosis?

In my private practice I have had occasion to see what a great variety of diseases is classified under the head of *accesso pernicioso*. For instance, a man who never before had complained, fell ill with light general symptoms; then fever, rising to 40° made its appearance, followed by a coma, etc. The patient died. Diagnosis, *accesso pernicioso*. By post-mortem examination I found granular atrophy of the kidneys. The patient, therefore, succumbed to an uræmic attack of Bright's disease. About six years ago I made a similar observation in a case.

It is much to be regretted that by the scientific authorities post-mortem examinations are not made of so-called cases of *accesso pernicioso* whenever circumstances may permit it. How much information and knowledge would result therefrom!

Smallpox.

The state of smallpox may be specially mentioned. That disease has continued from the end of the past year through the hot season of this year. This long prevalence of smallpox is really astonishing. During January of last year there occurred only a few cases, and there were no deaths, while during last January 39 cases were reported. Since the beginning of February of this year, according to the weekly reports, there have died 5, 8, 3, 4, 1, 1, 4, 7, 6, 5, 4, 5 persons, making altogether 53 deaths; and there have been the following number of cases: Twelve, 6, 7, 5, 1, 2, 8, 8, 4, 5, 6, 8; total, 72.

Hog cholera.

In regard to the hog epizootic, the appearance of which I reported on February 16, Dr. Barradas has made a report founded on his special investigations. He says that the epidemic originated among a drove of 20 hogs sold by a merchant at Bananal. All the places through which those hogs have passed were speedily infected, especially Bananal and its vicinity, where the hogs have been almost exterminated. The dead animals were thrown into the river of Bananal, and the epidemic spread largely along both sides of the river as far as Sandade. By secretions of the animals, by the wind and by running water, and by people, who have had to work with the animals, the infectious matter has been further spread. In that locality from 3,000 to 4,000 animals died of the disease. The disease has been found to be real hog cholera, with essential participation of the lungs pneumo-enteritis. It was bacteriologically possible to obtain the specific microorganism of the disease.

Relation of natality to mortality.

In regard to the decided disproportion between natality and mortality in the city of Rio de Janeiro, to which I have had occasion to refer in my annual reports, Dr. Bulhoes Carvalho has made a valuable communication to the Academy of Medicine. The following shows distinctly that disproportion: In 1893, 13,527 deaths, 13,825 births. In 1894, 19,360 deaths, 13,485 births. In 1895, 18,226 deaths, 14,535 births. In 1896, 19,275 deaths, 14,425 births.

On account, however, of the fluctuating character of the population of Rio de Janeiro, this disproportion is much less unfavorable than is apparently the case. Moreover, it may be positively asserted, that the reported number of deaths is entirely correct, but that many births are not reported, and that in the civil registration there are many omissions. It is rare that a Brazilian family is not, on an average, composed of 5 children.

As an important cause of that disproportion, may be considered the large numbers of deaths in consequence of insufficient hygienic measures; for instance, in the year 1893, when there was no serious epidemic prevailing, the number of births exceeded the deaths.

The second factor is the insufficient number of survivors among the children born to compensate for the mortality resulting from the lack of hygienic precautions. This is shown by the following table of the mortality among children under 5 years of age.

Years.	Mortality of children up to 5 years.	General mortality.	Percent- age.
1893.....	3,736	12,398	30.1
1894.....	4,360	18,366	23.8
1895.....	5,407	17,079	31.6
1896.....	4,807	18,173	26.4

As third factor Dr. Bulhoes Carvalho calls attention to the fact of the prevalence of intermarriage among Brazilians, which prevents the introduction of fresh blood for promoting the fecundity and vigor of the race.

Statistical data show that foreigners seldom marry here. Marriages between foreigners and Brazilian ladies are not frequent; still less is

the number of marriages of foreigners with each other, and extremely insignificant is the number of marriages between Brazilians and foreign women. Here foreigners, with the exception of the Portuguese, contribute very little to the increase of the population; they do not usually become permanent residents. Very different are the circumstances at Buenos Ayres. There marriages between natives and foreigners amount to 23 per cent, of natives with each other, only 15 per cent, and of foreigners with each other, about 6 per cent. In Rio de Janeiro marriages of Brazilians with each other amount to more than 50 per cent.

The city of Sao Paulo in this respect resembles Buenos Ayres more than Rio de Janeiro. In that city during the year 1895, for instance, stillbirths excluded, the number of births of children of foreign parents was 5,407, against 1,659 births of children of Brazilian parents; that is, 76.5 per cent against 23.5 per cent. In 806 marriages at least one of the contracting parties was a foreigner, and there were only 304 marriages in which the contracting parties were Brazilians, the proportion being consequently 65.7 per cent to 24.3 per cent.

Just as in the Argentine Republic, the Italian immigration has contributed to the amelioration of the Spanish blood, so it is also necessary that Brazil receive an infusion of foreign blood, which would exercise a beneficial influence in the development of the nation. The Portuguese blood is no longer sufficient to continue to promote the development of the Brazilian race. This is proved by the progress of Sao Paulo under the influence of Italian immigration. There the Italians have been acclimatized and have permanently settled.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: April 13, schooner *Wm. T. Rosch*, American, for United States via Barbados. April 15, schooner *Cashier*, Russian, for Pensacola; bark *Amy*, American, for Baltimore. April 17, steamship *Livorno*, German, for New York; steamship *Caravellas*, French, for New Orleans. April 19, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York; steamship *Asiatic Prince*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. HAVELBURG,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Shanghai quarantines against Hongkong.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Shanghai, China, April 18, 1899.

SIR: I beg to report that Shanghai has declared Hongkong infected by the plague, and has established an inspection and quarantine for vessels coming from that port.

The O. and O. S. S. *Gaelic* arriving to-day from Hongkong reports a Chinese passenger dead from the plague on board yesterday.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul General, U. S. A., Hongkong.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Yellow fever in Puerto Principe.

A case of yellow fever is reported among the troops at Puerto Principe.

Sanitary report from Cienfuegos.

CIE NFUEGOS, CUBA, May 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended May 27, 1899. The general health of the city and vicinity is about as usual, there having been 31 deaths during the week, of which 8 were from malaria, 5 from dysentery, 2 from meningitis, and 1 from typhoid fever. The rains are still delayed, and in their place we are having severe winds in the afternoon, which raise great clouds of dust, that are disagreeable to say the least. The sanitary condition of the city, which has for several weeks been under the civil authorities, is apparently maintained at a satisfactory standard. Some sweeping and sprinkling of the principal streets is being done. The great difficulty here is the scarcity of water. That from the waterworks is insufficient for even ordinary household needs, is impure and not potable. The cisterns are nearly all dry, and the only reliable water has to be brought in tanks over some 20 miles of railroad. I consider the health here remarkably good considering the above facts.

During the week 5 vessels were inspected coming from foreign ports, and 7 leaving for the United States.

The *Miguel Jover*, Spanish steamer, was disinfected as per special report. The baggage of 23 passengers leaving on the Ward Line steamer *Santiago* for New York was inspected and labeled. The class of passengers leaving here now is of the best, being chiefly officer's families or sugar planters returning north to remain during the summer. Such baggage was passed without opening, other baggage was opened and inspected; if clean and to remain north, it was passed.

The disinfecting house is being painted with two coats of zinc paint, and a mooring is being made for the better protection of the new boat.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, May 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended Thursday, May 25:

As will be noticed from the mortality report attached to this report, there were no deaths from yellow fever. Deaths from all causes much less than previous week.

On account of the strike of lighter men in the harbor, vessels are unable to discharge or take on their cargoes in the open bay. Upon application of the agents of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, permission was given the steamship *Seguranca* to come alongside of the wharf and discharge her cargo, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, pulling out into the open bay during the night time. The same course was adopted with the steamship *Olivette*, of the Plant Steamship Company, with the exception that a personal inspection of

the steamship was made during her entire stay at the wharf. This vessel lay at Caballeria Wharf from 5.30 a. m. until 4.30 p. m.

From my personal observation, I do not consider it advisable to allow vessels of this, or any other line, going to Southern ports without quarantine, to go to any wharf in the city during the summer months.

The work of disinfection of vessels this week included the passenger steamer *Aransas*, bound for New Orleans. This work required her detention here for about thirty-six hours; this being the first disinfection of vessel, and there being a considerable amount of personal baggage, it took a little more time than it will take in the future. During the week we disinfected 251 pieces of baggage of passengers going to New York, New Orleans, and Tampa.

On account of the increased number of cases of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, Mexico, I have issued orders for the strictest inspection of vessels entering here from that port. This inspection calls for a rigid examination of each passenger, as well as examination of the crew and vessel.

Very respectfully,
 W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Mortality of the city of Havana, Cuba, for the week ended Thursday, May 25, 1899.

Causes of death.	Total.
Enteric fever.....	3
Malarial fever.....	5
Diphtheria.....	1
Croup.....	1
Enteritis.....	17
La grippe.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	19
Total.....	50

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, May 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there were 25 deaths in Matanzas during the week ended May 27, 1899, indicating a mortality of 32.76 per 1,000. This shows an improvement over the previous week.

The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 7; tuberculosis, 3; hydræmia, 2; enteritis, 2; enteritis, chronic, 2; diphtheria, 1; infectious fever, 1. One case of measles and 1 of diphtheria were reported during the week. The rains have commenced and the heat has increased somewhat. The sanitary condition of the city continues excellent.

Seven vaccination certificates were issued during the week. Three pieces of baggage disinfected and 18 inspected and passed. Seventeen vessels were inspected during the period covered by this report; 7 of these were given bills of health.

Very respectfully,
 G. M. GUITERAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended May 20, 1899, there was a total of 25 deaths in the civil population of this city. The principal causes of death were tuberculosis, 9; malarial diseases, 5; enterocolitis, 2; infantile tetanus, 1; dropsy, 1; apoplexy, 1; meningitis, 1; abdominal tumor, 1. One suspicious case of fever was sent to the yellow fever hospital. The patient is an American, who has been drill sergeant in the Cuban guards.

During the same week 23 vessels were inspected upon arrival and admitted to free pratique, and 6 were given bills of health prior to departure. The inclosed circular letter has been published and the order carried out from date.

The *Rough Rider* was successfully tried last Saturday. The personal effects of about 60 passengers were disinfected.

DAQUIRI.

Dr. Jongh reports 27 sick in the hospital during the week ended May 20, 1899, from the following causes: Malarial fever, 10; enterocolitis, 4; pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 5; rheumatism, 2; wounds, 5; total, 27.

No transactions at that port during the week ended May 20.

GUANTANAMO.

Dr. Nin y Caballero reports a total of 8 deaths in the city during the week ended May 13, 1899, from the following causes: Tuberculosis, 2; pernicious fever, 1; enterocolitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; heart disease, 1; asphyxia, 1.

During the same week ended May 13, 12 vessels were inspected; of this number, 8 upon arrival, and 4 were given bills of health prior to departure.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Circular letter.

[Inclosure.]

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
Santiago de Cuba, May 17, 1899.

All passengers bound for any port in the United States will be required to have a health and acclimation certificate issued to them by the medical officer of the United States Marine-Hospital Service before securing transportation.

All baggage sent to the United States direct must first be inspected by the medical officer of the United States Marine-Hospital Service and passed or disinfected in compliance with the quarantine regulations of the United States.

Baggage, to be inspected or disinfected, should be delivered on board the disinfecting barge *Rough Rider* (Pier 1), at least twenty-four hours before the sailing of the steamer.

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., in Command.

GERMANY.

Smallpox in Breslau consular district.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Breslau, April 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith inform the Department that several cases of black smallpox have occurred in this consular district, and it seems that this contagious disease is spreading all over the Province of Silesia. The officials are doing everything in their power to check the spreading of this dreadful disease; all persons in its immediate neighborhood are compelled to be at once vaccinated by the Government officials, free of charge. This law is strictly enforced.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. W. ERDMAN,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAPAN.

*Sanitary report from Yokohama.**YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, May 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have to report that, so far as I am informed, the sanitary condition of Japan is satisfactory. With the exception of a few cases of dysentery, of importance only as being almost certainly the forerunners of the usual annual epidemic, no infectious disease of quarantinable nature exists at present in any of the open ports.

As regards Formosa, although I am unable to obtain any recent statistics in the least degree reliable, there is little doubt that plague is more or less prevalent over a wide extent of country, and that smallpox, to a less extent, is also present.

I would again call attention to the apparent success of isolation, followed by such disinfection as can be carried out by the surgeon of the infected vessel, while on the voyage, in arresting the spread of plague on shipboard. Of this, the case of the *Gaelic*, fully reported to by the last mail, is the fifth or sixth example on this coast.

Respectfully, yours,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

*Sanitary reports from Vera Cruz.**VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, May 20, 1899.*

SIR: Your cablegram of the 19th received yesterday. In reply to reference to watching passengers and baggage overland, will state that no tickets are sold from here to the States over either railroad. It is absolutely impossible to determine the destination of overland passengers and baggage, as neither are booked farther than the City of Mexico. Had I the authority to examine overland passengers and baggage here, it would be of no benefit, for a passenger could buy a ticket to some near by station, and from there go on to the City of Mexico, or he could go out to the first station and take the train.

For the prevention of overland passengers and baggage entering the States from here, I would suggest placing an inspector in the City of Mexico, and have him certify to the good health of the passenger, and to the fact that said passenger had not been in an infected locality for fifteen days. Passengers from other places in the Republic should furnish the inspector at the border with a certificate from the consul, or some reputable physician from their place of departure, stating that the bearer (giving good description of bearer) was in good health and had not been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease for ten days. I would notify the railroad officials of the quarantine restriction, and suggest to them not to sell a ticket through to the States unless applicant for ticket could produce the necessary certificate. Quarantine and detain all passengers without certificate and disinfect and fumigate their baggage.

The towns of the interior do not quarantine against Vera Cruz, they are noninfectible.

The city at present could hardly be in a worse sanitary condition. There are places in the center of the town where it is nauseating to pass; the stench is indescribable.

The fever is increasing rapidly and steadily. For the week ended May 20, there were 68 cases and 26 deaths; 136 cases have been reported since May 1, and 58 deaths.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, May 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health conditions of Vera Cruz grow progressively worse. For the week ended May 25 there were 94 deaths from all causes. There were 68 new cases of yellow fever reported and 46 deaths, an increase of 100 per cent in the mortality rate over the previous week. One case has appeared in the shipping. The captain of the British steamship *Gladiolus* contracted fever and was brought ashore. The vessel was fumigated by the local health authorities, and she sailed yesterday for New Orleans in charge of the mate. A bill of health to that effect was furnished by the consul.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever in Cordoba.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, May 29, 1899.

SIR: I was informed to-day by a quarantine officer of this port that yellow fever had made its appearance at Cordoba, a city of 13,000 inhabitants on the Mexican railroad, about 65 miles from Vera Cruz. A family left here yesterday for Brownsville, Tex., via Tampico. How they will proceed from Tampico, I am unable to ascertain. I will inform officers at Texas border of the fever in Cordoba. The fever situation here grows progressively worse. I will forward weekly report on Friday, June 2.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 217.]

Return of the pilgrims to their homes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12, 1899.

SIR: The most important sanitary question at this moment is the pilgrimage in the Hedjaz and the return of the pilgrims to their homes. I have already given a description of the lazaretto of Camaran, as well as that of Tor, and have showed how far the latter is from presenting the sanitary conditions required by hygiene and comfort. There are already about 7,800 pilgrims that have started from Djiddah and arrived at Tor, where they have already landed and are undergoing their quarantine. Dr. Cozzonis, the inspector-general of the Ottoman sanitary service, who had proceeded to Djiddah in order to overlook the execution of the sanitary steps for the prevention of the spread of the epidemic, is on his way back, and has telegraphed from the lazaretto of El Tor, where he has to undergo his ten days' quarantine, that everything is going on satisfactorily, that food is abundant as well as water. He states that there are 40 patients suffering from ordinary chronic diseases.

Disbanded soldiers returning home.

There are at the same time some disbanded soldiers in the Hedjaz, who have to return home and who are to be submitted to the same quarantine treatment. His Majesty the Sultan expressed the wish that said disbanded soldiers should undergo their quarantine in another lazaretto near to that of El Tor. Such a lazaretto not existing, one must be built on purpose. The International Sanitary Commission has already answered that, according to the decisions of the sanitary conference of Venice, said soldiers coming back from the Hedjaz can only undergo their quarantine at El Tor, and that it is to be hoped that the disbanding of the soldiers will not hereafter coincide with the return of the pilgrims.

Plague cases at the lazaretto of Camaran.

It is to be hoped that among the pilgrims who undergo their quarantine at El Tor before passing the Suez Canal, no one will present symptoms of bubonic plague. We must not forget that very often light cases of said disease can exist without being observed. An example of the latter fact is what occurred on board the steamship *Mirzapore*. The same fact has been observed in the lazaretto of Camaran. I have already reported by wire, as soon as it was announced, the manifestation of plague in said lazaretto. I am now able to give the details of said manifestation, quoting them from the very interesting report of the sanitary inspector at Camaran, Dr. Creudiropoulos.

The steamship *Mirzapore* arrived at Camaran from Chittagong on March 12, carrying 759 pilgrims. On her arrival the captain declared that during the voyage 6 pilgrims died. Among those, 2 died from bronchitis, 1 from fever, the fourth from dysentery, the fifth from

phthisis, and the sixth from old age. Dr. Creudiropoulos has suspected that the inflammation of the respiratory apparatus of persons coming from India could very presumably be a manifestation of plague, and not a simple and ordinary inflammation. He then gave stringent orders to the assistant physicians to look particularly after the patients suffering from inflammation of the respiratory system. He wanted also to have the sputa of said patients, in order to examine them himself bacteriologically. As a consequence of said orders, the assistant physician, Dr. Genab, announced that there was among the 759 pilgrims a patient whose sputum ought perhaps to be examined by the microscope. The sanitary inspector forwarded all things necessary for the sterilization of said sputum, and ordered at the same time the isolation of said patient. The latter presented, besides the symptoms of bronchitis, such a prostration as would be difficult to describe. In his letter announcing the latter details, the assistant physician adds: "Up to this moment there is nothing which could allow us to believe that we are in presence of a plague case." In fact, said patient only presented fever, prostration, and cough. Next day Dr. Creudiropoulos examined the sputum and found the bacillus pestis. Directly he gave the most stringent orders for the thorough disinfection and the segregation of the pilgrims. Before wiring his statement he wanted to be sure of the fact, and prepared the cultures. It was after the said cultures proved successful that he wired to the sanitary board the appearance of plague in the lazaretto of Camaran. He wished to be able to make further investigations—to make inoculations—but he was afraid that, not having a perfectly organized bacteriological laboratory, by said inoculations he could spread the disease, on account of the enormous quantity of rats which exist on the island of Camaran. Meanwhile, he examined the diary of the steamship's physician, and he found out that besides the 6 pilgrims dead, there have been 29 more who suffered from bronchitis, all of them had high fever with diarrhea, cough with mucopurulent sputum, prostration, and difficulty in deglutition. The man reported as dead from dysentery, died, according to what is written in said diary, reported by Dr. Creudiropoulos, of a very suspicious infectious disease.

Dr. Creudiropoulos, from whose report I quote these details, states that the different diagnoses made on board the steamship *Mirzapore*, were made according to the prevalence of the different symptoms. He states that it would be impossible to make the diagnosis of plague without a microscopical examination.

Dr. Creudiropoulos has examined the sputa of the 29 pilgrims who suffered from bronchitis during the voyage, and in nearly all of them he found the bacillus pestis. That means that on board the *Mirzapore* plague broke out epidemically; that said epidemic was severe in Indian waters, where plague cases proved fatal, and that the farther the steamship ran from the Indian shores the less severe the plague cases became. The man reported dead from old age in the ship's physician's diary, presented high fever, diarrhea, enlargement of both parotid ganglia, difficulty in deglutition, great prostration, and death. Said symptoms, as has been already stated, were present in nearly all the other cases, therefore Dr. Creudiropoulos believes that they were plague cases, but he did not declare as plague cases those in which he detected the bacillus pestis, but those which presented the symptoms which had been already described by Dr. Wilan, the German marine surgeon, in his report on plague in Hongkong, as well as by the Italians, Joan Bandi and Francesco Balisteri.

Dr. Creudiropoulos ends his very interesting report by complaining of the existence of a very large number of rats in the island of Camaran, which rats are a real danger for the spreading of the epidemic. He can not obtain the destruction of said rats by poisoning them on account of their very large number. The sole way to act would be to vaccinate them with an infectious disease, but there would be a real danger of spreading said infectious disease to the inhabitants of the village of Camaran, which ought to be evacuated by order of the Government. The question of the rats is a serious one, presenting a real danger. That is what Dr. Creudiropoulos, who is one of the most learned physicians of the Ottoman sanitary service, reports about the outbreak of plague in Camaran. Besides the above-mentioned cases of bronchitis, no more plague cases have been observed among the 759 pilgrims of the steamship *Mirzapore*.

Plague in the Hedjaz.

Since April 30 no more plague cases have been observed among the pilgrims in the Hedjaz. On the 25th of the same month, 2 plague cases have been observed among the inhabitants of Djiddah. It is not reported whether they proved fatal. Since the latter date no fresh cases are reported.

Plague in Mascate.

The English sanitary representative has communicated, at the sitting of the 9th instant, to the International Sanitary Commission, that the British Ambassador in Constantinople having inquired about the existence of plague at Mascate, Major Fagan, representative of Her Majesty the Queen, at said places, has answered, the 4th instant, that 2 plague cases have been imported into Mascate April 12; both have been isolated and recovered. No fresh cases have been observed since then.

Dearth of food in Teheran.

The Ottoman sanitary representation at Teheran reports under date of April 12 that the capital of Persia, as well as the surrounding provinces, is suffering from dearth of food, as a consequence of which riots broke out in the streets of Teheran. Bread is sold four times dearer than it was sold twenty days ago.

Sanitary conditions of Constantinople.

In Constantinople, besides the typhoid fever epidemic, which has lasted a long time, there is a widespread epidemic of measles. The cases are of mild character. Smallpox deaths are still registered, but very few. This small number of smallpox deaths must be attributed to the stringent orders given by the Sultan to vaccinate and revaccinate the inhabitants of Constantinople. From February 1 to April 4, 59,235 persons have been vaccinated or revaccinated; from these 59,235, 20,000 proved successful. I am very happy to state that during the ten years in which I have had charge of the foundlings of Pera, not one of them have died from smallpox. In spite of the applications to the minister of the interior about the filthiness of the streets of Constantinople, and

their very bad sanitary condition, no change whatever is seen, and the inhabitants are obliged to breathe filthy dust and live in such an indescribably imperfect sanitary condition.

The number of deaths registered from April 24 to the 8th instant is 463; from these, 1 is from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 5 from smallpox, 13 from typhoid fever, and 14 from measles.

Yours, respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Lorenzo Marquez*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 52, including 1 from leprosy and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sierra Leone.—Week ended April 29, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Forty cases of smallpox are reported.

Tunis.—Month of April. Estimated population, 125,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported. Sanitary conditions satisfactory.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Week ended May 13, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Smallpox has disappeared, only a few isolated cases imported from the surrounding country being observed. Cases of climatic fever are numerous.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 773,351. Total number of deaths, 961, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 15; measles, 1, and 1 from smallpox.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 122,817. Total number of deaths, 250, including 1 from diphtheria. Tubercular diseases and malarial fevers are reported present.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 51,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis. Month of April, 1899. Total number of deaths, 36. No contagious diseases.

CHINA—*Fuchau*.—Three weeks ended May 6, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Plague not epidemic. Smallpox prevalent.

Tientsin.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

DENMARK—*Copenhagen*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 2,311,000. Total number of deaths, 18,157, including diph-

theria, 534; enteric fever, 79; measles, 1,113; scarlet fever, 698; whooping cough, 1,388, and 455 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—*Puerto Plata*.—Three weeks ended May 20, 1899. Estimated population, 5,770. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Parimaribo*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 30,567. Total number of deaths, 62. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 307, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 44 from phthisis pulmonalis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1899. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 121, including scarlet fever, 2, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Two weeks ended May 15, 1899. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 2; and 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 388,300. Total number of deaths, 749, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 9; la grippe, 45, and 90 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Plauen.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 102, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 2, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Stuttgart.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 173,454. Total number of deaths, 166, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 20, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 24.6, and the lowest in Croydon 9.8.

London.—One thousand four hundred and nineteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 51; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 39; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.3 a thousand. In Greater London 1,867 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 15 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 6 from whooping cough, and 1 from smallpox.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 20, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 45.4 a thousand. In Dublin

and suburbs, 180 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1; influenza, 11, and whooping cough, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 20, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 10.2, and the highest in Leith, viz, 22.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 581, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 21; scarlet fever, 8, and whooping cough, 12.

JAMAICA.—Three weeks ended May 6, 1899. Estimated population, 694,866. Number of deaths not reported. One case of enteric fever reported. The health of the island is good.

Kingston.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Total number of deaths, 152, including 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Formosa—Tamsui.—Three weeks ended March 31, 1899. Estimated population, 2,610,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Four hundred and nine plague deaths are reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended April 15, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 175, including 5 from enteric fever.

MEXICO—Vera Cruz.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 342, including la grippe, 2; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 1; yellow fever, 7, and 40 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Three months ended March 31, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 52, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco.....	May 20....	6,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg.....	May 27....	2,300	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	May 20....	516,150	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Antofagasta.....	Mar. 31....	14,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp.....	May 13....	287,462	92	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	7
Athens.....	.....do....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	May 20....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmen.....	May 13....	137,000	37	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barranquilla.....	Apr. 29....	40,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	May 6....	40,000	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beirut.....	.....do....	125,000	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Belfast.....	May 13....	350,000	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	9
Belize.....	May 25....	13,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville.....	May 15....	10,300	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	May 22....	10,300	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen.....	May 9....	65,000	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	May 6....	1,747,903	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22	14	11
Bluefields.....	May 20....	3,018	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford.....	May 13....	231,260	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	2
Bremen.....	.....do....	144,500	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels.....	.....do....	551,611	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Budapest.....	May 14.....	640,000	411				3		3	3	4
Cairo.....	Apr. 29.....	570,062	562	16		13	3	3	3	3	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 20.....	681,560	57								4
Cardiff.....	May 21.....	185,826	10								
Cartagena.....	May 13.....	25,000	59								
Catania.....	May 18.....	124,000	0								
Chaudiere Junction.....	May 27.....	500	26								
Chihuahua.....	May 20.....	24,000	28								
Do.....	May 27.....	24,000	79								
Christiania.....	May 13.....	207,000	6								
Coburg.....	do.....	19,507	11								
Cognac.....	do.....	20,400	8								
Do.....	May 20.....	20,400	77								
Colombo.....	Apr. 22.....	130,000	4								
Colon.....	May 22.....	8,000									
Constantinople.....	May 15.....	750,000	137			4	3	3	3	2	3
Copenhagen.....	May 13.....	351,000	29								
Crefeld.....	do.....	110,000	34								
Do.....	May 20.....	110,000	6								
Curacao.....	May 13.....	29,098	125								
Do.....	May 20.....	29,098	141								
Dresden.....	Apr. 22.....	392,300	179								
Do.....	Apr. 29.....	392,300	57								
Dublin.....	May 13.....	349,594	68								
Dundee.....	May 20.....	166,072	100								
Dusseldorf.....	May 13.....	202,679	0								
Edinburgh.....	do.....	298,927	6								
Ensenada.....	May 20.....	2,700	21								
Do.....	May 27.....	2,700	45								
Flushing.....	May 20.....	18,371	78								
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	May 13.....	253,000	13								
Funchal.....	May 14.....	36,982	12								
Geneva.....	May 6.....	95,348	270								
Ghent.....	May 20.....	162,652	43								
Do.....	May 14.....	25,900	66								
Girgenti.....	May 13.....	24,428	41								
Glasgow.....	do.....	724,349	64								
Gothenburg.....	do.....	122,205	53								
Guatemala.....	May 16.....	65,000	13								
Guayaquil.....	Apr. 15.....	50,000	218								
Do.....	Apr. 22.....	50,000	1								
Do.....	Apr. 29.....	50,000	24								
Halifax.....	May 27.....	45,000	7								
Hamburg.....	May 13.....	675,351	8								
Do.....	May 20.....	675,351	2								
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	May 23.....	16,000	1								
Honolulu.....	May 13.....	35,000	24								
Do.....	May 20.....	35,000	16								
Kingston, Canada.....	May 26.....	18,800	7								
Do.....	June 2.....	18,800	8								
La Ceiba.....	May 15.....	3,500	2								
Do.....	May 22.....	3,500	1								
Do.....	May 29.....	3,500	1								
Leeds.....	May 20.....	422,849	135								
Leghorn.....	May 14.....	104,702	34								
Leipzig.....	May 13.....	430,635	138								
Leith.....	do.....	77,385	25								
Licata.....	do.....	20,000	11								
Liege.....	May 6.....	169,604	49								
Do.....	May 13.....	169,604	54								
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,545	315								
Livingston, Guatemala.....	May 20.....	1,500	0								
London.....	May 6.....	6,528,434	1,838								
Do.....	May 13.....	6,528,434	1,893								
Madras.....	Apr. 28.....	452,518	303								
Magdeburg.....	Apr. 1.....	224,779	100								
Manchester.....	May 13.....	546,010	252								
Mannheim.....	May 13.....	124,703	42								
Marseilles.....	May 14.....	447,344	250								
Do.....	May 21.....	447,344	230								
Matamoros.....	May 20.....	16,304	5								

a Plague, 83.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.*	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles. Whooping cough.
Mayence.....	May 13....	80,000	19								
Mazatlan.....	May 20....	16,700	17								
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	37								
Mexico.....	May 21....	344,377	367			8	13		2		
Monterey.....	May 25....	25,000	68								
Montevideo.....	Apr. 8....	250,000	61				12		1		
Moscow.....	May 6....	1,000,000	603				5	6	13	6	2
Munich.....	do.....	445,000	217								1
Nagasaki.....	May 8....	132,000									
Nice.....	May 15....	108,227	45								
Do.....	May 22....	108,227	40								3
Nuevo Laredo.....	May 20....	6,000	10			1					
Nuremberg.....	Apr. 29....	230,000	103					3			5
Odessa.....	May 13....	400,600	169			3		1	2	2	1
Palermo.....	do.....	300,000	115					1			
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,955	946				15	3	5	32	11
Plymouth.....	do.....	99,848	43							1	3
Do.....	May 20....	99,848	46							1	2
Port au Prince.....	Apr. 10....	60,000	6								
Do.....	Apr. 17....	60,000	16								
Do.....	Apr. 24....	60,000	13								
Do.....	May 1....	60,000	23								
Do.....	May 8....	60,000	7								
Prague.....	May 13....	190,260	120			1		1	1	1	1
Puerto Cabello.....	do.....	13,000									
Puerto Cortes.....	May 24....	2,000	1								
Quebec.....	May 27....	73,000									
Rheims.....	May 6....	107,709	54					1			
Do.....	May 13....	107,709	45					1			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 7....	768,000	a 336		22	5	7				1
Rotterdam.....	May 20....	312,201	126								
St. Etienne.....	May 5....	135,784	121					2			
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	May 20....	2,150									
St. John, New Brunswick.....	do.....	40,000	11							1	
Do.....	May 27....	40,000	12								
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do.....	3,000	2								
St. Petersburg.....	May 6....	1,267,023	743			2	2	29	11	17	20
Do.....	May 13....	1,267,023	682			3		26	6	24	15
Sheffield.....	do.....	362,809	142					1	1	3	
Smyrna.....	May 7....	300,000	42			1		1			1
Solingen.....	May 13....	433,938	24								2
Southampton.....	May 6....	103,168	30							3	1
Do.....	May 13....	103,168	28							2	1
Stettin.....	do.....	153,000	53							1	
Stockholm.....	do.....	283,550	130							4	4
Stuttgart.....	May 11....	162,934	66								
Do.....	May 18....	162,934	70								
Trapani.....	May 13....	45,095	12								
Trieste.....	do.....	165,000	91					1	5	1	
Utile.....	do.....	550	0								
Venice.....	Apr. 27....	169,883	98					1		4	5
Do.....	May 6....	169,883	77							2	3
Vera Cruz.....	May 25....	25,000	94		46						
Windsor.....	May 27....	3,000	2								
Winnepeg.....	do.....	50,000							1		
Warsaw.....	May 6....	601,408	198			1	2	3	8	4	1
Yokohama.....	Apr. 21....	189,455		1							
Do.....	Apr. 27....	189,455								1	
Zurich.....	May 13....	161,357	58							1	

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By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.